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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. V NO. 108 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 8, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. As.	Mofussil. Rs. As.
Yearly	30 0	35 0
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Quarterly	8 0	9 0
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SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	5 0	6 0

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

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Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
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3rd Class	40—0	2—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

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N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrive	Depart
*Sanuki Maru	N. Tamita	5,872	10th May	11th May
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5,845	3rd May	18th ,,
*Tamagata Maru	S. Ochiai ...	3,807	24th ,,	29th May
Yeboshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	5,038	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S. Iriye.	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	3rd ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	24th ,,	9th July

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
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Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLAYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tnns.
6th May.	MOREA	10,911
13th ,,	KALYAN*	8,987
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd June	CHINA	7,952
10th ,,	DONGOLA	8,083
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	EGYPT	7,941

†NALDERA } Through steamer from Australia.
*KALYAN, *DONGOLA } Through steamers from China, calling Bombay for Mails only.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
18th May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA	8,303
15th ,,	MADURA	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

12th May	SICILIA	6,813

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,,	MANTUA	10,902

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
8th May	LHASA	Karachi coastingonly.
11th	BANKURA	Karachi & P. 'Gulf.
12th ,,	GAMARIA	Australia via Malabar Ports, & Calcutta cargo.
13th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct 10 a.m.
13th ,,	VARELA	Busreh direct.
17th ,,	KAROA	E. & S. Africa,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1289.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st ... December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each, ... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
....Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ... December, 1921 ..... Rs. 4,01,79,005
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ...
31st December, 1921 .....Rs. 5,61,72,750
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 8.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Multan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Nagpore
Bezwada	Narayangange
Bombay (Byculla)	Nasik
Bombay (Mandvi)	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Cotcamund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Peshawar
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmandry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuddalore	Sholapur
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Hubli	Vellore
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizagapatam
Jalpaiguri	
Jubbulpore	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS— Received at interest
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank
A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up ...	20,45,920	0	0
Reserve	Funds ...	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc.	48,000,000	$ 00— £10,953,000
Paid up Capital	24,000,000	$ 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund	24,900,000	$ 00— £26,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
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ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
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EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
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CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
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Manager.

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MARINE MOTOR
&C.
INSURANCES
APPLY.
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.,
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Because
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
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Cheapest Rates of Premium.
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C1188

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
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Head Office and Girgaum Branch.
The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Department is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent returns on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on his funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.
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Current Accounts 3 % p. a.
For further particulars apply o:—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH., D.
The Shilotri Bank Building;
Fort, Bombay

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St Calcutta.
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MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn:, Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad Deccan.)
C. N MALHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

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Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
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CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
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Bombay Branch,
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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS, KHAKI BEDFORD CLOTH AND KHAKI SERGE, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Clarke Road on account and risk of the parties concerned the following:—
40 bales Brown Canvas 6in. about 16,000 yards.
2 bales Khaki Bedford Cloth 28in., about 1,666 yards.
11 bales Cotton White Canvas 26in., 27in., about 6,600 yards.
9 bales Khaki Serge 54in., about 1,514 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODI KHANA STREET, FORT.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. J. C.
Suit No. 2546 of 1920.
MANECKCHAND JUXIBHAI,
vs.
CHUNILAL LAVJI AND OTHERS.
Order instructions from Munchershaw B. Chothia, Esq., Attorney for Chunilal Lavji, the third mortgagee of the property and on account and risk of Maneckchand Juxibhai, the transferee of the mortgagor Mangaldas Tricumdas and in pursuance to the power of sale in that behalf contained in the deed of mortagege dated 30th March, 1917, and made between the said Mangaldas Tricumdas, of the one part and the said Chunilal Lavji of the other part. Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned, landed property on TUESDAY the 16th May, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.
DESCRIPTION.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Modikhana Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay fronting the said Modikhana Street, containing by admeasurement 252-5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 740, 746 New Nos. 5959-5960, Old Survey No. 1098-1029 New Survey No. 8543 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1962-1963 and Street Nos. 70-72-74-133-139 and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly described as firstly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house hereditament and premises built thereon situate at Modikhana Street, within the Fort, in Bombay in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba fronting the said Modikhana Street on the East side thereof containing by admeasurement 156—8-9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 740 and bounded on the East formerly by Rampart Row and now by the newly Road made called the Mody Bay Street, on the West by the Modikhana Street on the North by the premises here-in-after secondly described and on the South by the Sweeper's Passage and the house of Moosa Mapla and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 8[illegible] and 19 and are now assessed under No. 83 and secondly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8[illegible] and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 70 and containing by admeasurement 96-5-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows on the North by the house of Ebrahim Abdul Kayoom on the East by the Modikhana Street and on the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Munchersha B. Chothia, Esq., attorney for Choonilal Lowji at his office at Motilal's Mansions, 14, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs. ... ... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ... One anna.
Post card ... ... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Some SENIOR COMPOSITORS and DISTRIBUTORS. Apply to Box No. 209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

IMPORT CLERK required; must be fully experienced in all Customs and Cleaning work; generous salary to the right man. Apply Box No. 8020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12947

QUALIFIED DRESSERS and NURSES wanted for "Prince of Wales" Hospital, Dhrangadra. Salary according to experience. Apply immediately to C. M. O.
A C12919

WANTED—Two Native DECK OFFICERS for Daressalaam. Must have coastwise mate's certificates. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents, Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3627

WANTED—TUITIONS in Shorthand and Accountancy by an experienced teacher in spare time suitable for persons already engaged and wishing to further their prospects. Coaching rapid. Fees moderate. For particulars write to Box No. 8004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3569

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD., Post Box No. 151, Madras.

WANTED—FOREMAN for Small Workshops. Must be familiar with the use of Milling Machines, Universal Grinding Machines, etc., and capable of supervising Automible overhauls and general workshop practise. Applicants to state salary required; only thoroughly practical men need apply to Box No. 8017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3605

SALARY Rs. 100—250 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of Assistant Mistresses in a Girls' High School and of Head Mistresses of Girls' Vernacular Middle schools. Salary Rs. 75-5-2-100. Applicants, who should be Marathi knowing Indian Women, Undergraduates, preferably trained, should apply, stating qualifications, experience and submitting copies of testimonials, to the Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur Circle.
A C12944

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, WATER WORKS.

1. Applications are invited for the post of Executive Engineer, Water Works, Calcutta.
2. The salary of the appointment inclusive of all allowances (except motor car allowance of Rs. 100) is Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 according to qualifications and experience. The post is for a period of five years.
3. The person appointed will be required to keep a motor car, for the upkeep of which the Corporation will pay him an allowance of Rs. 100 per month. The cost of a motor car will, if desired, be advanced by the Corporation and recovered in monthly instalments spread over 3 years on the motor car being mortgaged to the Corporation.
4. The appointment is subject to the Provident Fund, leave, and other service rules of the Corporation and may be terminated at any time by six months' notice on either side. The Provident Fund contribution is 8½ per cent. of the monthly salary and an equivalent amount is contributed by the Corporation and the fund accumulates at compound interest.
5. The selected candidate will be required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office and will not be allowed to take up any outside work. He must reside in Calcutta. He will be liable to removal during the term of his office for misconduct or neglect of, or incapacity for his duties. He will be required to submit to a medical examination before joining his appointment.
6. The Corporation will pay his passage (1st class) from London to Calcutta, but he must refund the amount so paid if he gives notice any time within 2 years from the date of taking up his appointment.
7. He will be required to take up his appointment about the 1st October, 1922 and will receive half pay for the period occupied by the journey.
8. Preference will be given to candidates who are Members or Associate Members of the Institute of Civil Engineers or Graduates in Engineering of a University and have had waterworks experience especially in regard to pumping machinery and modern methods of waste prevention.
9. Candidates are to state their age, qualifications and experience.
10. Applications will be received in England up to Monday, the 12th June, 1922 by W. C. Easton, Esq., B.Sc., M.I.C.E, 149, West George Street, Glasgow, from whom any other information concerning the conditions of service may be obtained or in Calcutta up to Monday, the 26th June, 1922, by the Chief Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta.

B. V. RAMIAH,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Central Municipal Office:
Calcutta the 12th April 1922.
A C12963

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced Gujarathi correspondence CLERK in English for three hours daily. Apply Box No 8031, Advt Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
A R

INFORMATION.—If you pleased to do the independence work or service you should write us for the samples and management of work at the following address To, Messrs. K. MEVARI and BROTHERS, Mahomad Wadi, Baroda. R3644

WANTED.—LADY TUTOR, Hindu preferred, knowing English, Gujrati, Sewing, etc., for a girl 11 years. Please apply. ALIMAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED, 16, Love Lane, near Mazgaon Tram Terminus.
A R3637

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC & EXPERIenced Europeans or Anglo-Indian Canvasser of Printing in Bombay from large Commercial and Manufacturing Firms either on salary or commission. Apply with qualifications and other particulars to THE VANI PRESS, Bezwada.
A C12960

WANTED—Only GRADUATES AND UNDER-GRADUATES as Correspondence Clerk previous office experience on handsome salary. Knowledge of Typewriting and general principles of accountancy essential. Increament will be given to those who are engaged. Apply personally during office hours to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., LTD., Worli Bombay No 18.
A C12957

WANTED—An experienced MATRON at Rs. 200-10-250 with Rs. 15 Uniform Allowance; also two fully qualified Nurses at Rs. 150-5-175 with Rs. 10 Extra Ordinary Allowance plus Rs. 15 Uniform Allowance, and furnished quarters with common dining room and service free. Those appointed will be required to contribute to the expenses of a common mess. Apply stating age, Nationality, present occupation and previous experience, to the Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay. Applications should be accompanied by copies of not more than 3 Testimonials, and must reach this office not later than 20th May. J. E. SANDILANDS, Executive Health Officer, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th May, 1922.
A C12961

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Very nice FLAT at Fazel Road, Colaba Reclamation. Apply Box No. 8024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3613

TO BE LET—GARAGE. Apply to KHEMRAJ SHRIKRISHNADAS, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi.
C R3626

TO LET.—BLOCKS at Vile Parle at Rs. 20, 25, 40 and upwards G. B. KESKAR Vile Parle.
C R3635

MATHERAN, TO BE LET—"BOMBAY VIEW", Storied, Palatial, Residence, with ample accommodation outhouses etc. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran.
C C12928

TO LET for high class Hindoos, BLOCKS from 1st June. Rent Rs. 175 to 250. Just opposite Marine Lines Station. Phone No. 3637.
C R3591

TO LET—SHOP OFFICE ROOMS in Esmaljee Building, Custom House Road. Apply PROPRITOR, 50, Custom.
C R3642

TO BE LET: Large or small office and show rooms near The Share Bazar, Fort, for rent and particulars apply to Box No. 9007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3579

TO LET at TARDEO ROAD—Honourable Byramji Jijibhoy's CART—FLATS and SHOPS of a new building with electric lights and other up-to-date conveniences. For rent, etc., apply to EXECUTORS of Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3546

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in "Sohrab Mansion" Poibavdi, Parel Junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road and "Laxmi Building", Nos. 133-137, Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavdi. Water tap, Electricity. For Rent inquire at the premises.
C C12858

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 490, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
C R3482

TO LET—SHOP, OFFICE ROOMS in Esplanades separate BUNGLOW with a good compound at NEAPEAN SEA ROAD, containing 5 Bed Rooms Drawing and Dining Room to-geather with servant quarters and one Motor Garage fitted with electric lights and fans and all modern conveniences Long Lease required rent Rs. 750—Apply to R. A. DUBASH, C/Of Messrs Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, 54, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
C R3619

TO BE LET—"BOMBAY VIEW", Matheran. For season ending June. Commodious storied house; lately repaired to suit modern requirements. Furnished but without crockery, cutlery and linen. Accommodation ten bedrooms and bathrooms, in addition reception rooms. Ample stable and out-houses. Available at moderate rent to a careful tenant. Please apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R3549

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, Show Rooms, also offices on First Floor; all blocks FACING SEA Situated near Alexandra Dock, Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—A small bungalow at Bandra (near sea or Parle Hill) or Santa Cruz, 3 or 4 bedrooms modern conveniences, servant's room. Write Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A BUNGALOW on a plot of about 800 square yards at Bandra. 15 minutes' walk from Station. For further particulars apply Box No. 8028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3629

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—Large handsome 1922 Bulgarian Pictorial Issues: 4 Bourchier commemoratives 10 to 50st. 7as. 7 London Prints 10st. to 2 leva 15as. Used or unused, state which required. IMPERIAL STAMP CO. LTD., Allahabad.
L C12907

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
364, Nagdevi Street,
Next to Mandvi post 3, Bombay.
H

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Brand new Rex Simplex Six Seater Touring Car, 18/35 H. P. self-starter with electric light. For particulars and price. Please apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Huges Road, Chawpati.
JA R3582

OVERLAND, 4 completix 5000 miles, new tyres and gears fitted, splendid condition Rs. 3,600 or very near offer Box No. 8030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3633

FOR SALE—BIANCHI, four cylinder, 40 H.P., seven-seater, fitted with 12 volt c.a.v. dynamo, seven electric lights, Bosch Dual ignition with self-staring switch, speedometer, watch, mirror, rubber mats and all other fittings. Little used and owner driven. Price, Rs. 20,000 no offer. Apply to—S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road Bombay.
Ja R3592

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

WANTED: Second-hand or new BOILER flue or Chimney 25' X 3'. Apply Box. No. 8005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C12918

FOR SALE.—MARELLI 8 B.H.P 220/404 volts A. C. Pumping sets Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1000 only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3602

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1893. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—One pair of HORSES, complete with harness. Apply to KHEMRAJ SHRIKRISHNADAS, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi.
MA R3625

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—DAYTON CIELING FANS D.C. 56" Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Apply The BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queens Road, Bombay.
N R3530

FOR SALE—4,500 tons steam PRESSED HAY, good quality at Rs. 56 per ton at Mahalaxmi Godowns. For particulars apply to—MANAGER, MILITARY GRASS FARM, Sunnyside Cirrus Avenue, Jacob's Circle, Circle, Bombay.
N C12962

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—200 Fully paid 10 rupee shares of Bengal Central Loan Company, Ltd., at Rs. 12 per share. 15 per cent dividend paid consecutively for 3 years. Excellent investment. Whole lot or any less number. Apply INDIAN SHARE EXCHANGE 5, Lal Bazar, CALCUTTA.
R R3604

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

COTTON SEEDS

FOR 1922 PLANTING, including the celebrated "Dacca Muslin," "Dharwar," American and Egyptian varieties. Orders are now booked for early delivery. For terms apply to THE COTTON BREEDER, Islamia Fruit Gardens, Garpara P. O. via Manickganj, Dist. Dacca.
T C12966

Plumeria The Frangipani (Kat or Champa).

ORDERS CAN BE BOOKED FOR HYBERID plants to be supplied in the Rains. Colours: White Yellow and Red in many pleasing shades and combinations, now in flower. Prices from eight annas to Rupees five each. Apply Box No. 10,004 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

HUNDRED FRESH PAPAYA SEEDS of big and good flavoured fruits for a rupee including charges. Prepayment necessary. SANVAL DAS, Rai Bahadur, Allahabad.
D C12968

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PALMS, CROtons, caladiums, cactus, coleus or ferns, Rs. 5 dozen. Apply Box No. 10002 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—TEN SORTS Flower or Vegetable Seeds for Hot and Rainy Season, Re. 1. Biggest New Zealand Papaya Seeds Re. 1 pkt. Apply Box No. 10,000. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

FRESH FLOWER AND VEGETABLE seeds from best English firms also fruit grafts plants, etc., Price list on application. Apply Box No. 10005, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—FRESH AND REAL "Ceylon" papaya seed, of Boatanic Gardens peradeniya, Price 100 seeds, Re. 1 Hints on papaya cultivation, anna 1 Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—MAMMOTH ZINnia, Balsam, Torenia and Cosmos seeds As. 4 pkt. each. Plants of dwarf Chinese Poinsettias, miniature scarlet flowers all year round. Rs. 2-8 dozen. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

SIKKIM ORCHIDS—SIX SORTS SELECTed Dendrobiums, Rs 6: 12 choicest orchids, each different, Rs. 9: Foliage Begonias, large spotted and striped leaves mixed varieties, just starting, Rs. 4 dozen; Poppy-flowered Anemones mixed, Rs. 3-8 dozen. Catalogues free. Apply Box No. 10,003, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "JAPANESE LILY BULBS"—Flowers white, red, yellow and violet, 10 in. by 12 in. across, guaranteed germination, Rs. 5 per dozen: twenty-five bulbs, Rs. 8: ever-blooming dwarf cannabulbs. Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply, Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
(F)

WANTED TO SELL—BEAUTIFUL ASsorted Palms Rs. 5 dozen. Loveliest dwarf Cannas, evergreen Creepers and Thuja Orientalis (a beautiful confer) Rs. 2-8 dozen each. Apply Box No. 10,000 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN CLIMBING ROSEGrafts"—For arches, pillars, trellises and walls, etc., etc., scented varieties with beautiful flowers in large clusters of all colours, making a grand sight, Rs. 6 per dozen grafts labelled. Apply Box No. 10007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

WANTED TO SELL— PRIZE BALSAMS and Zinnias, fresh, in 25 splendid new kinds, 10 pkts., different, Rs. 6: 25 pkts. Rs. 10: sweetest Sonthali vegetable seeds for immediate sowing, 10 pkts, Re. 1. 50 pkts., Rs. 4. Apply Box No. 10,001, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

SUTTONS SEEDS FOR IMMEDIATE Sowing. Collection of Flower Seeds No. 1 (12 vars.) Rs. 3-8. No. 2 (18 vars) Rs. 6 No. 3 (26 vars) Rs. 9. No. 4. (32 vars.) Rs. 12 and No. 5 (40 vars.) Rs. 15. Also all kinds of Flower and Vegetable Seeds in separate packets in stock. Address. Apply Box No. 10,006, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1921-22 "ENGLISH ROSE-GRAFTS"—Two years old, ever blooming types, varieties always in bloom, different colours labelled. Rs. 3: new Hollond Roses. deep red varieties, Rs. 4. Prices per dozen. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS"—Doob Grass, Rs. 5; Landreth's American Ornamental grasses 1922 novelty, Rs. 5; Landreths' "Never Die" lawn-grass, Rs. 3, Prices per pound. Apply Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

1922 "LANDRETHS' ZINNIAS." GIANT flowering Dwarf mixed, As. 12: balsams, camellia-flowered, Perfection, As. 12: rose double-flowered mixed, As. 12: Sunflower, yellow globulous double-flowered As. 12, etc., etc., in original flat pictorial packets just arrived. Apply Box No. 10007, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
(F)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA, MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasoned grafts If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3). "BEGUM PASND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATEA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KOHI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the fallowing splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(I). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (II). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (III). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA", best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft: Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O. via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C C12967

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

POSTAL RATES FROM 24th APRIL.

TWO and a half tola weights to be had separately or along with our Letter-weighing Scales.
THE "SPARLING" PATENT LOCK-WORKE, No. (5785—f-m) 24s per
Aligarh, U. P.
T 3636

"KASHMIR GOODS."—"Donegal Tweeds Rs. 12 per suit length (7¼ yds. by 24"), Hand picked Saffron Rs. 3 per tola, Hive collected Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola, Ladies' Silk embroidered leather Hand Bags Rs. 3-2 each, Felt Boots for hill use Re. 12-8 and Chaplis (Sandals) with Leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. We supply every thing manufactured or obtainable in Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir)."
T R3543

CHEDDAR CHEESE—English White Loaf beautifully fresh on cut Re. 1-12-0 per lb. WILLIAM GREEN AND CO., 65, Parsee Bazar.
B R3568

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double Feeder, speed 1200 each side in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going-cheap. Offers. No brokers need Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K N

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric life at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3474

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for the undermentioned articles will be given by Public Auction on 25-5-22 at 3 p.m. in the Huzur Office at Dharampur.

Detailed information can be had from the Forest Department of the State on application.

1. Bamboo.
2. Timber, other than teakwood such as Saddo, Kher, Tanach, etc.
3. Charcoal.
4. Honey.
5. Catechuc
6. Asindra and Timri leaves
7. Minor Forest product.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
C12966

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS for cutting and removing teak wood from the forests of the undermentioned specified villages will be given by Public Auction on the 23rd May, 1922, at 2 p.m., in Shri Hazur Office at Dharampur. Detailed information can be had on application to the Forest Department of the State:—

(1) Nagar, (2) Pendhardevi, (3) Terichikhli, (4) Likhyud, (5) Bilia, (6) Kothar, (7) Jamgabhan, (8) Girnara, (9) Narwadi, (10) Fali, (11) Valvery, (12) Chandvengan, (13) Vadkhambha (reserve), (14) Kaprada, (15) Mandavakhadak, (16) Pati, (17) Pondha Naher, (18) Dhakwal, (19) Gorkhad, (20) Piprol, (21) Godthal, (22) Jamanpada, (23) Malanpada.

(Sd.) A. J. MODY,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dharampur (Prant Ramnagar),
28th February, 1922.
C12318

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS DEPOT.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY ADVISED that on and from 1st June, 1922, the Victoria Terminus Goods Depot will be CLOSED for all goods booking. Consignments hitherto tendered at Victoria Terminus will, with effect from 1st June, be accepted at the Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
1st May, 1922.
C12906

THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders who have not paid the 1st Call of Rs. 3 per share, that their shares have been forfeited by the Board of Directors by resolution passed at the Board's Meeting held on 12th April, 1922, and it has also been resolved that they will be held liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said shares notwithstanding the above forfeiture.

By Order of the Board,
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C12898

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR BUYERS.

FOR SALE—Only for Rs. 7,500 Buick, Seven seaters, just as new, very little used, having six by landars model 1920, 45 Horse power, wire wheels 16 to 17 miles per gallon petrol about 4000 miles used. Tyers and Tubes just as new, Electric light and Horn, self-starting Dinamma with Battery and Magneto, Rainwater curtains Double cushion covers.

Agents and brokers need not trouble. Apply Box No. 8013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3600

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE,

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Singlefeeder. Perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Mr. MAGANLAL M. JHAVERI has this day retired voluntarily from the partnership of Krishna Printing Press Agency, (Paper Merchants) and any business that he may do in future will be at his own account and risk.

The existing obligations of the firm, however, will be dealt with as hereto fore.

For Krishna Printing Press Agency,
RATILAL H. PATEL,
Proprietor.
1st May, 1922.
9, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.
R3638

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1922, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, to confirm as Special Resolutions the sub-joined Resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 28th April, 1922:—

RESOLUTION I.

That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company with respect to the Company's objects to be altered by substituting the following for Clause III of such Memorandum of Association, viz:—

III. The objects for which the Company is established are—

(a) To carry on the business of cotton manufacturers and of importers of cotton, waste and silk and all produces thereof, and the business of cotton spinners and doublers, combers and weavers, and of dyers, bleachers and cleaners, and manufacturers of and dealers in dyeing and bleaching materials; and to comb, spin, wind, weave, scour, clean, prepare, render marketable and deal in cotton waste, silk and other like substances; and to manufacture, work up, buy, sell, and deal in linen, cloth, silk, satin, satinette, plush, velvet, velveteen, yarn, thread, and other goods and fabrics for the purposes of the Company.
(b) To carry on any other business whether manufacturing or otherwise which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.
(c) To acquire and deal with the property following for the purposes of the Company:—
(1) The business property and liabilities of any company, firm or person, carrying on any business within the objects of this Company.
(2) Lands, buildings, easements and other interests in real estate.
(3) Plant, machinery, personal estate and effects.
(4) Patents, patent rights or inventions, designs, trade mark or secret processes.
(5) Shares or stock or securities in or of any company or undertaking the acquisition of which may promote or advance the interests of this Company.
(d) To perform or do all or any of the following operations, acts or things:—
(1) To sell, let, dispose of or grant rights over all or any property of the Company.
(2) To erect buildings, plant and machinery for the purpose of the Company.
(3) To make experiments in connection with any business of the Company and to protect any inventions of the Company by letters patent or otherwise.
(4) To grant licenses to use patents, designs or secret processes of the Company.
(5) To manufacture plant, machinery, tools, goods and things for any of the purposes of the business of the Company.
(6) To draw, accept and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments.
(7) To borrow money or to receive money or deposit either without security or secured by debentures, debenture stock (perpetual or terminable), mortgage or other security charged on the undertaking or all or any of the assets of the Company, including uncalled capital.
(8) To invest money of the Company in such manner (other than in the shares of this Company) as the Directors think fit.
(9) To enter into arrangements for joint working in business or sharing profits, or for amalgamation with any other Company, firm or person carrying on business within the objects of this Company.
(10) To sell the undertaking and all or any of the property of the Company for cash, or for stock, shares or securities of any other Company, or for other consideration.
(11) To provide for the welfare of persons employed or formerly employed by the Company, or any predecessors in business of the Company, and the wives, widows, and families of such persons by grants of money or other aid or otherwise as the Company shall think fit.
(12) To subscribe to, or otherwise aid, benevolent, charitable, national or other institutions, or objects of a public character, or which have any moral or other claims to support or aid by the Company by reason of the locality of its operations or otherwise, and to make donations to such persons and in such cases as may seem expedient.
(13) To distribute in specie assets of the Company properly distributable amongst its members.
(e) To do all or any of the things hereinbefore authorised either alone, or in conjunction with or as factors, trustees or agents for others or by or through factors, trustees or agents.
(f) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

RESOLUTION II.

That Clause VI of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be deleted.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor Spinning and Weaving CO., LTD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
The 1st day of May, 1922.
R3633

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Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

TENDERS.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

READY WASTE of all sorts of the JAM MFG. CO., LTD., is to be sold and Tenders of which are invited and will be accepted till Saturday 13th instant at the Reg. office of the above Coy. at 4, Dalal Street, Fort, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 300.
TA H3590

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Six seated Horbury Pattern Latrines for the use of Health Department. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May. 1922, before 4 p.m.

(Sd.) N. D MEHTA,
Chief Officer
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Stores Dept.
Dated 28th April. 1922.
TA C12954

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA

WATER WORKS EXTENSION CONTRACTS, 1921.

Pumping Machinery Contracts.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA are prepared to receive Tenders for the following works, which include the manufacture, supply, delivery, erection and setting to work of the following pumping installations:—

CONTRACT NO. X.—Pulta Pressure Station. Three steam driven pumping engines, each to deliver one and a half million gallons of water per hour against 130' head, boilers, stokers, coal handling plant, electrically driven auxiliaries, etc.

CONTRACT NO. XI.—Tallah Pressure Station. Three steam driven pumping engines, etc., same as for contract No. X.

Plans can be seen and copies of specifications, tenders, etc., and any further information required can be obtained:—

IN ENGLAND—from the Consulting Engineers, Messrs. St. George-Moore and La Trobe-Bateman, M.INST.C.E., 91 Victoria Street, Westminister, S.W.I. and

IN INDIA—from J. R. Coats, Esq., B.SC., M.INST.C.E., Chief Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

For each contract the sum of £5, or Rs. 75 respectively will be charged for a set of four copies of the contract documents which sum will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* tender.

Two copies of all tenders, from wherever emanating to be delivered at the offices of the Consulting Engineers in London at or before 12 noon on 24th July, 1922, when they will be officially opened in the presence of such tenderers as care to attend. The third copy to be despatched by registered post on or before the same date addressed to the Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

Tenders to be in sealed covers and superscribed "Corporation of Calcutta Tender for Pumping Machinery."

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenderers may submit separate tenders for alternative proposals.

Central Municipal Office:
18th April, 1922.

B. V. RAMIAH,
Secretary to the Corporation.
TA C12964

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE MOHINI MILLS LTD.

THE Calcutta office of the Company which was temporarily opened at 284, BOW BAZAR STREET, will be CLOSED from the 3st May, 1922, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Director's meeting. All communications should in future, be addressed to:—

Messrs. CHAKRAAVRTI SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents,
THE MOHINI MILLS, LIMITED,
Kushtia-Bazar,
Nadia (Bengal).
C12955

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL & LAW MEDICAL FUND.

VACANCIES of sheths G. T. and L. B. Boarders in the above Boarding School shall be filled up from High Caste Hindu College students of Arts, Commerce and Science in June next. Certain scholarships shall be awarded to High Caste Hindu students of Law and Medicine; preference being given to Bhatia students. Application, will be accepted till June 5th 1922, for printed forms of applications, apply, enclosing half anna postal stamp, to H. D. CHHATRAPATI, Secretary, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay N. I.
C12939

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES EMPTY CASKS, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts such as Dropping, fly, stripping, reeling, hardwaste, sizing, winding, warping, coloured waste and unserviceable stuff such as old ring bobbins, etc., etc., as well as tares, and empty casks of tallow, oil and china clay will be disposed of by Public Auction in the compound of the Hong-Kong Mill premises situate at Chinchpokli, Cross Lane, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

40 per cent of the value shall have to be deposited on the falling of the hammer by the person whose bid is accepted and delivery shall have to be taken before 31st May 1922.

for the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd.,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May 1922.
C12956

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO LTD

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

SIXTH AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution, dated 2nd May, 1922, the Directors of this Company have resolved to make the Sixth and Final Call of Rs. 15 per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 12th June, 1922 and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' name on 20th May 1922.

All remittances must be made payable in in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on 22nd and 23rd May, 1922.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 4th May, 1922.

NOTE:—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Preference shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from 12th June, 1922, on Rs. 100, the amount then fully paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will therefore be strictly charged to the Sixth and Final Call on the due date, that is, 12th June 1922.

2. As the Sixth and Final Call on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 20th May 1922, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 20th May, 1922, if the Sixth and Final Call is not paid by the Shareholders whose name is on the register on the 20th May 1922.
G12946

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

Re ESTATE OF HENRIETTA WIMBRIDGE .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Henrietta Wimbridge, Widow, late of 174 A. Ladbroke Grove, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on the 12th June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 27th April, 1922, to Edgar Meredith Lane Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Mary Anne Field, cousin of the deceased, and the Public Trustee in England, the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King, King, and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1922.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C12962

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3916 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 20th day of September, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V rr 1. 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JETHA DEVJI AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Dana Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

HIRALAL BHANJI, of Nathdwara Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Nathdwara in Rajputant ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting; WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the defendent Rs. 15,769-12-0 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 13th day of June 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is apointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 28th day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 28th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12965

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 60 Hamman Street, Fort
Telephone No. 2004

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC., ETC.

Under the Auctions from the B. B. and C. I Railway Co. and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890, Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1922, at 2 p.m (S.T.), at the Railway Co's Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain and Grain sweepings, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the Notice Boards at Carnac Bridge Station.

MENESSE and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th May 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, lady's writing table glass panel mymrahs, iron and wooden double and single beds, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, armchairs, dining table, dressing tables, wardrobe, safe, teapoys, crockery, dinner waggons, crockery, glasswares, piano, etc. etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th May 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 5, Love Lane, Mazagaon, the following:—

Dining table, armchairs, dumbwaiters, sideboards, Chesterfield chairs, sofa, lady's writing table, table, book-stand, low chairs, glass panel almyrahs, cupboards, wardrobe, iron and wooden double and single beds, easy chairs, dressing tables with mirrors, chest of drawers, cane furniture dinner waggons, crokery, glassware piano, Jost fans, lamps, etc., etc.

The property of Mr. E. G. Webb.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES AND WINES, BEER, ETC.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Monday, the 8th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, book-stands, chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., Ag. official assignee of Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Lakhamsi Bhimsi Shah and others.

Mehta Boxes, Mattresses and pillows.

By the order of the office concerned:—
13 cases Wines.
13 Cases Light Lager Beer.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
One big lot of Gray Drill and Gray Jacconetts.

Property of one Mahomedan gentleman:—
One Brisco Touring Motor Car, 5 seaters, 4 Cylinders.

CRAWFORD, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th May 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE TEXTILE GOODS.

Auction Sale THIS DAY, Monday, 8th May and subsequent days (if necessary) at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at the Surplus Stores Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Bullogh Mills) De Lisle Road, Parel by Messrs Mehta and Co auctioneers under orders from the controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores very large lots of:—

Woollen Pants, Vests Flanelette followers, cotton khaki Vests, chin straps, natural Grey putties pads shoulder for blouses, knocks kneaders, pyjamas deck, leather gloves, serge jackets, shirts flannel followers, small ration bags, bed sheets, pith hats, sunshades, boots, helmet bodies, dressing boxes, short flannel drawers, hospital patients flannel shirts, Brown felt cuttings, Black twill 25", Black bunting 18," Red bunting 18" and 19", Chocolate bunting 18", Linen stable bags, cash bags, woollen Grey mittens, Onion nets, woolien webbing, Dark-Blue and worsted 5", Union cloth 54", Blue shalloon 27", Yellow bunting 18", woollen shawls, khaki cord 27", towelling cloth 28", hand towels dammering calcio 36", laces, caps forage deck, caps forage I. P., flannel drawers, haversacks, serge knickers, cotton kurtas, H. P. bolsters, gas satchels, quilted coats, tent bolster cases, quilted pyjamas, universal serge jackets, operating mattress, mattresses, khaki dungri suit, satchels for helmets, curtains khaki steel helmets and coats serge drab I. T. Green pugs, mosquitto nets, Blue deck pyjamas, cotton and flannel drawers, heavy woollen jackets and trousers, pillow cases slip pillow cases, pillow ticking cases, slip matress cases, Polster H. P., large coir pillow, child and infant matt sses, H. P. sheets, draw sheets, khaki drill frocks, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

The sale will be held subject to the above and certain further conditions which will be read out before commencing the auction sale and which can be ascertained from the Auctioneers any day before the Auction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80,000 WOOLEN VESTS.

Auction sale on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May at 10-30 a.m. (S T) at the Surplus Stores Depot in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills (old Howard and Burrogh Mills) De Lisle Road Parel by Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers under orders from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

About 80,000 woolen vests.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on all lots knocked down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared within 14 days of the sale.

The sale will be held subject to the above and certain further condition which will be read out before commencing the auction sale and which can be ascertained from the Auctioneers any day before the Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 CASES WOVEN ZEPHYRS

On WEDNESDAY the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madon and Co.

Ex S. S. "Nurmark"

M H/1155/M Co. Bombay.—1/5—8 cases each 50 pieces woven Zephyrs 36/44 yds. 21/32".
11 9/11—3 cases each 10 pieces woven Zephyrs 36/44 yds 21/32 inches

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay 8th May 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
The Powerful Mystery Drama
"IN THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND"
Featuring
Alice Brady

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day, Monday 8th May at 9-30
Return of the Stupendous Attraction!
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd., present
"THE OPTIMYSTICS"
A MUSICAL, REVUSICAL & MYSTICAL MELANGE
OKITO
THE WONDERFUL WIZARD
Direct from a six months season with
Maskelyne and Devant St. Georges Hall
London

by Arrangement with P. T. Selbit
FRED ATTILLA
WILL COMMIT
A MURDER EVERY NIGHT by
'SAWING THRO' A WOMAN'
VICTIMS CORDIALLY INVITED
BOOKING AT Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Do You Like A Good Mystery Picture?
Do You like to try and solve a baffling crime?
Then come to the Empire to-day and see the popular.
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
IN
"THE HOUSE OF WHISPERS."

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MADAN'S THEATRE, LTD.,
PRESENTS,
SANSONIA
SANSONIA
SANSONIA
Italy's Strong Man
IN
The Intensely Emotional Drama,
HIS BROTHER'S DESTINY.
If
You Want Adventure,
You Love Action.
You Enjoy Thrills.
You Crave Romance,
Then See,
HIS BROTHER'S DESTINY.

GLOBE CINEMA

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
Cinema and English variety double Programme
Commencing Saturday 6th May 1922
to Friday 12th May 1822
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY AT THIS THEATRE
The well-known English Dancers and Comedy Duo
WYN RAY & TOM REELE
NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
NEW SKETCHES
Don't miss this Special opportunity
Three Shows daily at 7, 8 45, & 10-30,
also
VITAGRAPHS FAMOUS DRAMA
"GRAY TOWER MYSTERY"
5 parts
featuring
GLADYS LESLIE
A thrilling Detective story,
Stirring prison Fire Scene
Strong Love ELEMENT and
A BIG SURPRISE
Cinema Matinee at 3-30
Daily at 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under public patronage
Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road,
BOMBAY;
Wednesday, 10th May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.).
RAMRAJYA-VIYOG.
Saturday, 13th May, 1922, at 8-30 p. m, (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.
Sunday, 14th May, 1922, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
SAUBHADRA.
Proprietors.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Latest and greatest Production
ONE THOUSAND & ONE NIGHTS
3rd chapter
BURIED ALIVE
AESOP FABLES
CARTOON
PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
AND
A POLLARD COMEDY
NEXT WEEK
A ATHE SERIAL
JUANITE HANSEN
IN
THE YELLOW ARM
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 P. M.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.
DOUBLE BILL EXTRAORDINARY
MAE MURRAY
America's Incomparable Screen Beauty
IN
"A MORMON MAID"
DRAMA IN 6 REELS.
TOGETHER WITH
FOUR MORE PARTS OF OUR GREATEST WONDERS SERIAL.
THE WHIRLWIND
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON AND EDITH THORNTON
Saturdays and Sundays 5 Shows.
Week Days 4 Shows.
Time and Prices As Usual.
THE STAR CINEMA
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

ONE WEEK MORE
THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
THE POPULAR INDIAN FILM.
"PARSURAM"
by the Kohinoor film Co.
SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS FILM
The bewitching dances of Miss Lina Valentine
and
MISS TARA
NEXT SATURDAY
"VIR ABHIMANYU" by
THE STAR FILM MANNFACTURING CO., Ltd.

TO-NIGHT.
A GLORIOUS UNIVERSAL DRAMA.
"PINK TIGHTS"
Yes—Sweet as a dainty Rose, a charming girl of the Circus Baloon IN TIGHTS!! And she drops plump—where? In the house of the Bachelor Parson
"PINK TIGHTS"
(5 Reels—5,000 feet)
Here is Excitement, and Innocence and Mirth and Romance!
A Really heart-touching picture by the Universal Film Manufacturing Company! We guarantee the story will make you shed tears of sheer joy!
A ROLLICKING FINE COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night:—5-30, 7; 8-45, 10 15 (S. T.)
West-End Cinema.
(New Churney Road)

Keep your Eye
from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, Iriti-Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTL HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
Dep B 461

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.
S S Atlantic, Jensen, Cochin.
May 6.
S S Chakdara, Beytogh, Busreh.
S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Twickenham, Craggs, Cardiff.
S S Zayani, McCullock, Busreh.
S S Lhasa, Wells, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

May 6.
S S Morea, Garwood, London.
S S Firozi, Beattie, Aden, etc.
S S City of New Castle, Parsington, Calcutta, etc.
S S Sheafmount, Groves, Durban.
S S Kilindini, Andrader, Alleppey.
S S Bahadur, Ellis, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf, etc.
Steamer Sultania for Persian Gulf, etc.

S S Atlantic:—The steamer Atlantic, 2779 tons, Captain Jensen, arrived in harbour on Friday from Cochin with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain Beytogh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Warora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain Adre, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain McCullock, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain Wells, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, general cargo and passengers.

S S Firozi:—The T. M. and Co's steamer Firozi, 2029 tons, Captain J Beattie, sailed on Saturday for Aden, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of New Castle:—The W and A Graham and Co's steamer City of New Castle, 4462 tons, Captain J W Parsington, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, etc, with same bottom cargo.

S S Sheafmount:—The K Nixon and Co's steamer Sheafmount, 3207 tons, Captain J V Groves, sailed on Saturday for Durban, with ballast.

S S Bahadur:—The T M Co's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T Ellis, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with general, same bottom cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

May 6.
S S Olympia for Marseilles:—400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—4 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 4 bales wool, N Vazir and Sons; 8 bales wool, H Balkisondas; 30 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 34 bales wool, C Chaganmall; 20 bales wool, J Kara; 20 bales wool, V Oomarsey; 34 bales wool, S Madangopal; 40 bales wool, M Nissin.

S S Mashobrba for London:—8000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Mashorbra for Antwerp:—1500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co; 670 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 1100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Mashorbra for Ghent:—380 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Glenden for Antwerp:—2 bales hemp, J Vishwashwar and Co; 2001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—4000 cwts gingellyseed, 4000 cwts rapeseed, 9000 cwts linseed, 50 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts groundnuts, Straus and Co.

S S Manala for Hull:—3415 cwts kurdeeseed, 2000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Hwaha Kwei for Hongkong:—50 cwts buffalo picker, A A Azal

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—3500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—580 bales cotton, C M Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 3000 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Gyoko Maru for Yokkaichi:—650 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—25 bales cotton, Yvasa Cotton Trading Co; 3 cwts Bombay ducks, 1¼ cwts condiments, Padar and Co.

IMPORT.

May 6.
S S Boyne from Hamburg, Agents B I S N Co:—1200 crates tiles, 1000 packages flooring tiles, 100 cases glass tiles, 5 drums zinc chloride, 42 cases aniline dye, 3 cases glass globes, 1150 cases window glass, 31 cases glassware, 25 cases lamps, 5 cases lamp parts, 511 bags rice, 100 bags barley, 23 bags raisins, 25 cases liquors, 15 cases champaigne, 285 cases gin, 49 cases sherry, 200 cases spirits, 51 cases 3 casks wine, 150 bundles copper sheets, 65 barrels lubricating oil, 9 cases essential oil, 95 bales paper, 25 cases paint, 1 case colour, 21 cases cheese, 298 bags paresseed, 21 bags cummin seed, 12 cases soap, 2250 bags sugar, 1 case cotton, 20 bales 8 bundles gunny bags, 12 cases tobacco.

S S Saraswathi from Badagara, Agents East India S N Co:—75 bags moist cocoanuts, 125 bags dry cocoanuts, 2179 bags copra.

S S Kansas from New York, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—20000 bags sugar.

THE
RECORD BREAKERS
IN
QUALITY
AND
VALUE.
Rs. 7 00 000
SELECTED MOTOR ACCESSORIES UNDER ONE ROOF.
THE
ADVANCE MOTOR CO.,
SPECIALISTS IN AUTO GOODS.
Lamington Road..... ...BOMBAY
Telegr: "AUTOMOBILE"

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, May 4th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		...
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid Americans Spot Fair demand		11 18
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		18 00
New York, 11 a.m. July		19 09
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.		19 17
Jan.		19 04
New Orleans 9 a.m. July		18 48
Oct.		18 83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
May	10 75
June	...
July	10 79
Aug.	..
Sept.	...
Oct.	10 73
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	10 66
Feb.	...
Mar.	...
April	...

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10 8[illegible]
June	10 84
July	10 84
August	10 82
September	10 79
Oct.	10 76
November	10 72
December	10 69
January	10 64
February	10 61
March	10 59
April	10 57

Tone :—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Months	To-day's price.
May	16 85
June	16 95
July	17 10
Aug.	17 30
September	17 45
Oct.	17 70
Nov.	17 75
Dec.	17 85
Jan.	17 95
April	...

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 4th.

Fl. G. Bengal	Good	7 40
" "	Fully Good	7 80
" "	Fine	8 20
" "	No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 70
" " "	Fully Good	9 10
" " "	Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach	Good	8 20
" "	Fully Good	9 65
" "	Fine	10 05
G. Scinde	Good,	7 30
" "	Fully Good	7 70
" "	Fine	8 10

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 4th.

Futures at New York	May	19 50
	July	18 76
	Oct.	18 90
	Jan.	18 74

Liverpool, May 4th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool,	May	10 86
	July	10 84
	Oct.	10 76
	Jan.	10 64

London, May 4th

Telegraphic Transfers	1/- 9/32 Steady
Bar Gold	4/13 2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4 Unsettled

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 4th

Rentes 3 per cent	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
" 2 months hence	35 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—America bought china banks sold uncertain	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	...
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate	4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

May 6.

To-day 5 points were reported higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for F. G. Mg. Broach April-May at Rs. 490 and went down to Rs. 488. It then improved to Rs. 493 on scattered buying. Broach July-August opened at Rs. 513½ and advanced till Rs. 519 on buying by a Marwari Operator and remained Rs. 517 at 4 p.m. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 516½. At Colaba the Market opened at Rs. 517½ and closed at Rs. 517½. Fine Mg. Oomra opened at Rs. 403 for May delivery and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 405 on Japan buying. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 403 and Rs. 405 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 403. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 423½ and eased to Rs. 421. From this level it improved to Rs. 425 and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 423. Fg. Mg. Bengal May was Rs. 358 and July Rs. 369 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday and there was a fairly good demand both from Local millwalas and exporters, and about Rs. 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 6th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April May		491 1/2
" " "	July August		517 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May		366
" " "	July		372
Fine Oomra	May		405
" " "	July		428
Southern	May/June		...
"	July Aug.		...

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 5th May 1922.

Cotton	8317	Bales
Wheat	6344	Qrs.
Linseed	17499	"
Rape, etc	6882	"
Gingelly seed	745	"
Poppyseed	78	"
Groundnuts	409	"
Castorseed	4973	"
Rice	1862	"
Myrabollams	133	"
Cottonseed	2375	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	1863	"
Juwar	26	"
Masur	54	"
Barley	93	"
Bajra	1368	"
Coal	11345	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, May 6.

Bars Gold ready Rs 2812/0.
Bars Gold forward Rs 28/1/0
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 27/13/6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95/12/0
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95/11/0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlemen Rs. 95/3/0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T T. 1/3 3/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 7/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 11/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.
On Paris.—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 305.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 325.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 315.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 167½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 162½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 205
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs 282.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 184.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 359.
London Gold ready—sh. 93-3.
London Silver ready—d. 35½.
London Silver forward—d. 35½.
Tone of silver, India and China bought,
Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols 4.44 3/4.
French Exchange—Frcs. 48.50
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 23 05
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 52.00
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 83.00.
German Exchange—Mrks 1260
Prague Exchange—Mrks 229

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ Paper Rs. 58-12
5 per cent. War Loan Rs 98.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs 99/14.
5 per cent. War Bonds due 1928. Rs 101
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/8
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1930, Rs. 102/8
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Transactions to-day were on larger scale with prices well-maintained Cottons displayed activity though Kesorams were better. Dunbars kept steady with little business passing. As soon as it became known that Hessians were on the rise jute shares wore strong aspect and an excited market in Clive and Howrah resulted in large deals at advancing rates. Other stocks also participated in the rise and those receiving attention registered sharp increases on previous day's quotations. The tone altogether pointed to a very firm position and Delta especially made a big spurt. Coal stocks on the whole were very steady with limited enquiry. Ghusick, Gopalchuck, Burrakur, Katras, Jheriah and Jainty Central were most noticed with not many scrips changing hands. There was no feature in miscellaneous or industrial section calling for any special comments. Imperial Banks were done at 1407½. Government securities showed further advances for 1945-55 and U. P. Loans. Following were closing quotations:

Government securities 5 per cent. war loan 1945-55 91½, six per cent bonds 1926 100/8/, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 95-8-0.

Banks:—Bengal National Bank 36, Imperial Bank Fully paid 1405, Eastern Bank 86.

Cotton:—Dunbar 418, pref 190, Kesoram 15-10.

Jute:—Albion 372, Anglo-India 353xd., Auckland 200 s.l. Barnagore 124, Belvedere 395, Budge Budge 438, Birla 7, Cheviot 180, Clive 32, Gourepore 537, Howrah 44-4, Hukumchand 2-4 dis., Kamarhatty 600, Kamarhatty pref 91, Craig 7, Delta 452-8, Empire 52, Fort William 310, Gondalpara 804 s l., Kankinarrah 405. prefs 90, Kelvin 734, Knnison 814-3, Lansdowne 230, Northbrook 56-8, Nuddea 45 s.l. Reliance 45-12, Stanard 375, Union 410 s.l. Waverely 9.

Coal.—Burrakur 39-12, Gopalichuck 15-8, Industry 16-8, Jainty Central 14-12, Marine 14-8, Talcher 8-6, Bhalgora 15.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Hydraulic 21-8 s.l., Cawnpore Sugar 89, C P. Cement 6-8, Titaghur Paper 13, British India Corporation Ord. 8 India Wood Products 8-4, and James Glendye 4-4

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

NAME.	Paid up amount	Face value	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Quotations to buy
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	...	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1415
" Contributary	125	...			3 0
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	24
Tata Bank	22½	75	" as.	10	15
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£. 5	Apr-Oct	"	£. 80
Eastern	£. 5	£. 10	"	"	78
Hongkong and Shanghai	$ 125	$125	"	64%	£. 97
Mercantile Bank of India	£ 12½	...	...	16%	£. 12½
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmadabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept	8½%	118
" pfd	500	500	"	9½%	605
Amritsar pfd	100	100	"	6%	100
Cent. Provinces	100	100	"	6%	89
Chapra Gorakh Shawal	100	100	"	3%	55
Dhond Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6%	66
Khulna Bhagirghati	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	66
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Straj-gunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	4%	53
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	11%	110
Tapt Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	595
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug	4%	66

CEMENT AND MARGHUE COMPANIES.

Bandi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	49 xd
Bamankua	5	...	...	...	4
Central Mining	10	...	...	6%	5½
Indian Cement	250	250	...	17½%	270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	150
" Defd	40	40	"	40	114
Rajputana	10	10	"	4	26

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ah. Advance	500	500	April	40	450
Alliance cotton	100	100	...	...	315
Appollo	50	...	...	6	2/8
Birla mills	100	...	...	...	82/8
By Cotton	500	500	Mar.	100	1150
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-S	80	1500
Bradbury	250	250	...	85	1070
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	10	118
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	83
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	210	4800
Colaba Land	700	700	"	90	2240
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	156
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	50	574/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1685
David	250	250	"	85	1515
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	...	1350
E. D. Sassoon Ordrd	75	10	" as.	8	4/15
Edward Sassoon	200	200	May-Nov	50	500
Elphinston	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	147/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	120	1390
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	150	2300
Globe	100	100	"	"	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	227/8
Ind. Bleaching	100	100	"	"	102
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct	50	910
Jamabai Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	540
Kamoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep.	50	980
Khatau	100	100	"	"	480
Lakshmichand mills	100	1 0	"	"	16
Kohinoor	500	500	"	151/4	3440
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4775
Madhavrao Sed	100	100	"	20	200
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	800
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	550
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	315
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	6200 xd
New Great	100	100	"	40	830
New City	100	100	Apr.-Oct.	"	640
Paban	250	250	"	90	885
Pearls	250	250	"	90	1117/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	920
Premier	100	100	"	"	170
Planet	100	100	"	"	205
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	200
Sassoon Cotton	150	100	"	"	150
Shapurji	100	100	July	25	271/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16500
Simplex	250	250	Jun-Dec.	40	580
Standard	500	500	"	150	2800 xd
Swan	250	250	Oct.	108	1660
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5300
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1190 s.
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	2050 xd

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	100	100	"	15%	150
Andara Valley Hy Electric Supply and Tramway	1000	1000	"	6%	725
Tata Hydro	88	50	...	...	118/12
	1250	1000	Jan.	25	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	100	100	"	100	580
B. Burma					
T. Corpo	125	125	"	...	500
B. Burma N. I.	50	125	"	...	140 pr
By. F our	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1400 xd
Bt. Burma Pet	Rs.	...	Mar-Oct. as-6p.5		10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 10/5	200
Kemp & Co.	200	...	July	20	140
Marsks	100	...	"	12	90 pr.
New India Insur	25	250	"	...	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	40	...	July	10%	40
Port Canning	1000	...	Sept.	50	640
Scindia Steam	20	20	"	...	6/8
Tata Iron and Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	58/12
Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/8	202/8
N. Ord.	75	75	"	...	51/4
N. Ded	400	400	"	...	115
Tata Oil	100	100	"	...	45
Thacker Co.	50	50	June	...	108

TATA CONSTRUCTION CO.,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From the Profit and Loss Account of the Tata Construction Co. Ld., for the period ended 31st December 1921, we find an item under the heading "Management Commission" absorbing Rs. 42,213/11/11. It is regrettable that the Management should expect such a huge commission before the Company is established on a solid foundation, and put in a position to pay dividends. I would, therefore, earnestly request them generously to forego this amount as was done by several recently-floated Companies.

Further, we find from the note at the foot of the Balance Sheet that in addition to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., and Messrs. A. S. Billimoria and Co., another firm of Auditors has been appointed viz., Messrs. Khare and Co., without the sanction of the shareholders. I wonder what is the earthly necessity of engaging so many Auditors for such a new Company. On the contrary in order to ensure economy, one of the original Auditors should be removed. I, therefore, appeal to the shareholders to muster strong at the meeting fixed for the 10th inst., and to put into effect these two suggestions.—Yours, etc.

A. R. KALIANIWALA

Parel, May, 6.

ASSEMBLY SESSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

As at present arranged, the next session of the Legislative Assembly will begin at Simla on the 4th September. It is probable that after the Simla session, the Assembly will meet at Delhi in the middle of November, and it is hoped it will be possible to avoid three months continuous sitting at Delhi in the new year.

THE UNTOUCHABLES,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The greatest glory of Mahatma Gandhi to my mind lies in what success he has achieved in an incredibly short space of time, in raising the status of the previously much despised Untouchable. Never before had any leader dared to risk his popularity, or the success of his work, by insisting on the Untouchables being treated like brothers and not like despised 'pariahs,' and when this insistence was made, I recollect that so many not only thought but actually said that Gandhiji by making a fetish of this question was only losing his popularity and they predicted that due to this his following would dwindle. It never occurred to them that to Mahatmaji the justice of a cause was above everything, even his popularity, which he has never tried to maintain, but which has voluntarily been his own. To those who made the production has now come to the realization that instead of Gandiji's following decreasing it has tremendously increased and that marvellous results have been achieved by him in alleviating the sufferings of our 'Untouchable' brothers, e.g. the results of Bardoli speak for themselves.

My reason for bringing this question up now is that in spite of repeated perusals of the recent utterances of the Congress leaders, who are free and on whom has fallen the burden and responsibility of "carying on" I find, to my extreme sorrow, that this great social evil has not been dwelt upon and never has the audience been exhorted in right earnestness to treat their untouchable countrymen as their own brethren. Why is this so? Is not this the greatest work of Ghandhji and does it not deserve the greatest attention? Is not the removal of this evil a *sine qua non* of our progress? will Mr. Patel, the Congress Secretary, or Mrs Naidu, the President of the Privincial Congress Committee, answer? Is this great question to be shelved? Did not the Mahatma make it a point always to refer to this great sin committed in the name of Religion and always demand the eradication of the evil? If I am right in thinking that this part of the Congress Programme has been entirely neglected at present, may I know, Sir, what steps you intend taking to see that this great work of India's saint is continued and is given the prominent place in the Congress programme it deserves.—Your etc.

DHUNJISHAW SORABJI DALAL

MANUFACTURE OF KIRPANS.

ITS LEGAL ASPECT

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, May, 5.

The Divisional Commissioners interviewed with accused Sardar Sahib Khazan Singh, who is now lodged in Sialkot Jail as an undertrial prisoner on a charge of manufacturing Kirpans, is a retired Punjab Provincial Service officer, having been an Extra-Assistant Commissioner and Revenue Assistant and had a factory to manufacture Kirpans. After his arrest some high placed friends are reported to have secured his release on condition that he would not manufacture Kirpans anylonger without obtaining a license. Then came the conviction and sentence of Sardar Kharak Singh, President, Shromani Gurdwara Committee and Provincial Congress Committee under the Arms Act on the same charge, whereupon the present accused wrote to the Deputy Commissioner that he refused to observe any such undermaking as was given on his behalf, as he considered it the right of every Sikh to manufacture Kirpans and offering to be re-arrasted and tired. He was arrested again on the 11th April and is now under trial. It is reported that on 30th April Mr. Tollinton, Divisional Commissioner, Lahore, visited Sialkot Jail and had a lengthy interview lasting an hour and half with Sardar Khazan Singh, when the law bearing on the possession and manufacture of Kirpans is understood to have been fully discussed in its various aspects. The Sardar Sahib is understood to have taken up the position that the case was a test one as he believed at the manufacture of Kirpans was permissible under the existing law and that the courts had no jurisdiction to take cognizance of a case against any Sikh relating to the manufacture sale or possession of Kirpans. It is further stated that the commissioner discussed the question patiently and attentively and promised to refer the matter for higher legal opinion, pending the receipt which the case will not come up for hearing

GANDHI CAP PENALISED.

GUNTUR DIST. MAGISTRATE'S ANTICS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 6.

Three persons who during an enquiry under Section 15, Police Act refused the order of the District Magistrate, Guntur to remove their Gandhi caps when ordered to do so were punished by Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Guntur to Rs. 15 fine each or in default 10 days simple imprisonment. Their disobedience was construed into contempt of Court and the sentence was passed on the ground that the wearing of Gandhi caps meant disaffection to Government.

TAXES ON HANDICRAFTS IN ANDHRADESA.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 6.

The following order has been issued by Mr. G. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar Deputy Tahsildar to the villagers of Nandur and Bhimavarapukotah (Tuni Taluk, Godavari District):—

"You are hereby informed that a person by name Patharlagadda Venkanna has been appointed as Bill collector by the President, Taluq Board to levy and collect taxes on persons engaged in handicrafts in your village. You must render all necessary help when he comes to your village. He will tell you on what item taxes will be levied. You must report on what items he has levied the taxes (Sd.) G. V. Subrahmanya Iyer, Deputy Tahsildar Tini.

H. A. KADIR & Co.,

KAPDI, NINAS, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY 4.

Will do everything necessary for your enquiries or orders for MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND COACH GOODS. *Try once* and *you will be convinced.*

Telegrams :—"MOTORSTORE"

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.

LODGING AND BOARDING

SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

GIRGAUM BACK FAREKH WADI,

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AMBER TIPS TEA

INDIA'S BEST DRINK.

It is an established fact that good pure tea, taken in the morning, acts as a laxative; and taken any time during the day, is a preventive of diseases of the stomach, and summer complaints, which are so prevalent during the mangoe season. On the other hand, inferior, impure, or adulterated tea, has the opposite effect.

AMBER TIPS, is the purest product of the best gardens of India, and being composed of the tender young tips, it will not injure the most delicate constitution.

DRINK AMBER TIPS

and safeguard your health, and that of your family.

Sold by all retail dealers in Bombay at the following prices:—

ORANGE PEKOE BLEND. Rs. 1/8.

PEKOE BLEND. Rs. 1/4.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,

AMBER TIP BUILDINGS,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

GERMANY'S BEST

WHY USE

H. BURGER'S DIGESTIVE SALT.

H. Burger's Digestive Salt has won its envied place as the Nation's Health Safeguard because it is a reliable corrective for each member of the Family.

IT IS GOOD FOR CHILDREN AS WELL AS GROWN-UPS & THE LITTLE ONES LIKE ITS PLEASANT SPARKLE.

For banishing life's little ills as they arise, a tea spoonful in a glass of water early morning or at Bedtime is very efficacious. H.

BURGERS DIGESTIVE SALT QUICKLY RESTORES NORMAL HEALTH.

Sold by Chemists Stores through-out. Trad enquiries should be directed to :—

B. H. GANOO

Sole Agents for India, H. Burger's Digestive Salt, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Wonderful Astrologer

Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVENS UNVEILED has well repaid me."

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enable you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of everybody, etc. It also contains God's Siva's method of telling future events without horoscopes or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrologica Bureau, Chodavaram Vizag, District.

"MATOSSIAN."

THE "HALL MARK" OF IMPROVED Egyptian Cigarettes throughout the Civilized World. In packets of 20/25, Re. 1 to Rs 2-12 and in boxes of 100 from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 12-8 per box. Obtainable at all leading Hotels, Clubs and Stores throughout India and Burma. Price lists and further particulars on request Distributing Agents for India: THE CHOWRINGHEE STORES 13, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Telegrams "Lilyput." Telephone No. 413. *Mention this paper please.*

C12859

AWARDS

At the

ALL INDIA PATNA HANDWEAVING EXHIBITION.

The following NINE MEDALS were awarded us at the above Exhibition for our Handloom Goods TAKEN FROM STOCK :—

1 Gold medal, 5 Silver medals, 3 Bronze medals.

Apply for Samples of our products :—

Household Linen, Suitings, Shirtings, Dress Meterials.

We are also Makers of all kinds of Earthenware terracotta and Fireclay goods, and of Burglar Proof safes.

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CALICUT

Malabar.

LALA LAJPATRAI (For Lahore.)

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes* :—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio It has given me much leasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lord Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—*24th March*, 1922.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO.

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An Opportunity for Investors

Rs. 6,000

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Rs. 500

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You are expected to get

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The cost of Bond is Rs 500, you can pay this amount in lump sum or in 26 instalments.

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BOMBAY

Agents Wanted—Liberal Terms,

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

GANDHRE—Yeshwant Ramkrishna Gandhre, son of Mr. Ramkrishna Balaji Gandhre, died on Saturday, 6th May, 1922 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Khetwadi 6th Lane.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Russia in Europe may be accepted at senders' risk via Indo or Teheran at one rupee three annas per word.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Gyokoh Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th instant.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Teesta" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

WHITE LOTUS DAY GATHERING.

A public meeting will be held this evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in commemoration of Madam H. P. Blavatsky, known amongst the Theosophist, as the White Lotus Day. There will be short speeches in English and vernaculars on "The Message of Theosophy and the Life of Blavatsky", from Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, L. B. Raje, M. S. Pradhan, R. S. Bhagwat, Madan Mohan Lal and K. J. B. Wadia, followed by devotional music and songs from Mrs. P. and Misses M. K. Minocherhomji, Miss Goolcher Mehta and Mrs. Sherbanu Kapadia. It is open to the public.

HINDUSTANI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

WHY MEMBERS RESIGNED.

The ex-members of the Hindustani C. P. Congress Committee, who resigned their office, write to us under date Jubbulpore, May 5:—

After resigning our respective offices in the Provincial Congress Committee, held at Chhindwara, it is rather late for us to come out with an explanation of the step that we have taken. Though we owe it to the public of the Central Provinces, and specially to our electorate, to explain our conduct and state the circumstances under which we were compelled to take the decision we have, we refrained from doing so hitherto, but with a view to refute the conflicting rumours that have been set afloat over our resignations, we issue the following statement:—

We have been in office for very nearly a year and were re-elected to our respective places by the almost unanimous choice of the Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held at Saugor last November. We had and we do enjoy the unabated confidence of the Provincial Congress Committee and the wider public in the Province. Nevertheless, we have thought it fit to make room for other patriotic gentlemen anxious to serve the country and share the responsibility of enforcing their policy if any. We have taken this step deliberately because we feel that without change in the personnel of office-bearers, there is possibility of both nationalism and nationalists being discredited by incessant and organised or unorganised oppositions to those in authority in the present critical situation of the country. With the sole desire of minimizing avoidable recriminations and constant opposition inside the Provincial Congress Committee, we have been compelled to take this decision, ignoring minor factors in the best interests of the Province. We, of course, still continue to be members of the Provincial Congress Committee and in that capacity will work with the utmost devotion to the cause for the success of which we have hitherto striven to the best of our ability. Having stated our position, we shall abstain from digressing into side issues.

ANGORA RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The Hon. General Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay writes under date May 7:—

The Mussalmans of India will be glad to learn that in addition to the donations already received from our co-religionists residing in America and South Africa, and announced in the press from time to time, the following further donations have been received by the Central Khilafat Committee from South Africa:—

Muslims of Magaleesburg, Transvaal, £60/10 (Rs. 948-3-10), Koknee Khilafat Committee, Vrederdorp, Rs. 6,240, Khilafat Committee, Newton, Johannesburg, Rs. 62,822, Muslims of Fieksburg through M. N. Mahomed £10 (155), Muslims of Central Commissioner Street Johannesburg, £200 (Rs. 3,147-8-8).

Telegraphic information has also been received that collections are being vigorously made at Mauritius. This shows that Muslims all over the world are fully alive to their duties towards Islam and the Khilafat at this critical juncture. In South Africa, not only subscriptions are being raised for the Khilafat and Smyrna Funds, but organisation of Khilafat Committees is also existing in full sympathy with the aims and objects of the Central Khilafat Committee of India.

HOUSE SEARCH OF ANNAKALI SECRETARY.

PROPERTY FOUND.

A Press Communique states:—Upon search of the Secretary of Annakali Jatha at Chuhr Khana in the Attari Station of Montgomery the following property was recovered:—

A double barrelled gun, recently stolen from an American Missionary, some 20 bore cartridges, some revolver cartridges, four *chhavis* (weapons with removable axe heads), some melted down silver ornaments, other property stolen in recent burglaries both in Jullundur and Montgomery.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

CAUSE—HEART-FAILURE

We regret to announce the death from heart failure of H. H. Maharaja Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL. D., on Saturday morning at his residence in Bombay. His Highness arrived in Bombay on Wednesday from Baroda. He was in good health, but on Friday he suddenly complained of pain in the chest. The best medical aid did not succeed in rallying his Highness who passed away on Saturday morning at six. The body was conveyed on Saturday in a motor car to Poona where the funeral will take place.

His Highness was born on 26th June, 1874, and succeeded to the *gaddi*, as a minor, on 17th March, 1884, on which date he was adopted from the Kagal Chief's family, being the son of Jayasingrao Ghatge Sarjarrao Vazarat Ma-ab. He received his education privately at first under the guardianship of Mr. Stuart Mitford Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S., and afterwards at the Rajkot Rajkumar College. He was instal-

led, and assumed full control of his State on 2nd April, 1894. He received the hereditary title of Maharaja in 1900. He was accorded the decoration of G.C.S.I., on 1st January, 1895, and the G.C.V.O., on 15th May, 1903, these distinctions being conferred by the Crown for "good government, loyalty, and the dignity of the House." He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University on the occasion of his visit to England. His Highness was accorded the honour of a personal salute of twenty-one guns, the usual salute of the Kolhapur Chiefs being nineteen guns.

The late Maharaja took an active part in the campaign against political agitators in the Deccan and was the recognised head of the non-Brahmin movement. His last appearance in public was on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Shivaji Memorial at Poona by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The Maharaja was a good shikari, an excellent polo player and had travelled extensively. His Highness leaves one son and one daughter behind him, besides the Maharanee.

SIKH SENTENCED FOR KEEPING KIRPAN.

A CORRECTION.

A Press Communique states:—A statement recently appeared in the public press to the effect that a certain Sikh of Bhall, in the Amritsar District, had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for keeping a Kirpan, three feet three inches long. It has been ascertained that he was in possession of a small kirpan worn at the side, and was also carrying a big sword. On search of his house two ball cartridges were found; and also certain property believed to have been stolen from the North-Western Railway administration.

SPREAD OF KHADDAR IN SIND

MEMORIAL FOR GRANT OF RS 1 LAKH

The Sind Provincial Congress Swadeshi Board, at its meeting held to-day, passed a strong memorial containing facts and figures strengthening the Provincial demand of grant of one lakh of rupees for Khaddar manufacture in Sind. The memorial is to be submitted personally by Kazi Abdul Rahman, President, Provincial Congress Committee, and Doctor Chimandas, Secretary, Provincial Swadeshi Board, at the Bombay Working Committee Meeting.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The Western disturbance has given local rain in Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province. There has been nearly general rain in Mysore with a few falls in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Malabar. Chief amounts are:—Cherrapunji two inches, Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling one, Purnea a half, Drosh one, Bangalore a half, Mysore two and Mangalore a half.

Temeprature is well below normal in Northwest India.

Forecast:—No large change.

ID APPROACHING.

"MUSSALMANS MUST DISCARD FOREIGN CLOTHES."

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Abdul Ghani, Central Khilafat Office, Bombay, writes under date May 7:

Mr. Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri, Hon. General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from Mr. Hilmi, representative of Angora Government at Rome:—

ROME.
3rd May, 1922.

KHATRI CARE KHILAFAT, BOMBAY.

Red Crescent Angora presents warmest thanks for clothing blankets. Goods may be sent directly to Red Crescent Mersina, cash through Imperial Ottoman Bank Mersina."

Hilmi, 8, Via Aniene.

Formerly clothing and blankets for the sufferers of Smyrna used to be despatched to the Secretary, Red Crescent Society, Adalia, according to His Excellency Djamal Bey's instructions, but now they will be despatched to Red Crescent, Mersina. All Mussalmans are requested to discard their foreign clothes during the sacred month of Ramzan, and send them on to the Central Khilafat Office for being despatched to Mersina for the use of the Muslim sufferers from Smyrna.

It is gratifying to observe that the Mussalmans of Bombay have, in response to the appeals of the Central Khilafat Committee, taken to wearing *Khadi*. It is hoped all the Mussalmans of India will discard their foreign clothes and will appear on the Id occasion in pure Khadi dress.

ALLAHABAD POLICE RANSACK CONGRESS OFFICES

SOME ARRESTS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

Allahabad Police searched Provincial, District and Town Congress Committee offices, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's rooms and the "Kanti" Press on warrants under Section 124 (A) I.P.C., and took away some papers from each place. It is expected some arrests may follow in consequence.

ANDHRA ZAMINDAR NON-COOPERATOR SENTENCED.

SIX MONTHS R. I. FOR RAJAH NALLAPPARAJU

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May, 6.

Sri Rajah Nallapparaju Appalanarsimha Raju Garu, proprietor, Toyyeru Estate and president, Taluk Congress Committee, Tuni, was served with, notice under Section 108 on the 1st instant for disseminating sedition and exciting disaffection towards Government and asking him to show cause why he should not furnish security for Rs. 200 himself with two sureties for Rs. 150 each to be of good behaviour for one year. The case was heard on the 3rd instant by the Deputy Magistrate at Cocanada. Sub-Magistrate of Tuni. Police Sub-Inspector and head constable, Tuni, were cited as witnesses by, the prosecution. Sri Rajah Mirjah having given his statement, the Deputy Magistrate delivered Judgment yesterday directing him to furnish security. The Rajah refused. He was sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment or until security was furnished. The Rajah did not cross examine nor adduce evidence. He filed only a written statements denying, the accuracy of the police reports not taken in shorthand or in longhand but prepared subsequently from memory.

REPRESSION IN ANDHRADESA.

ANOTHER LADY VICTIM.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 6.

Srimathi Ethirajamma, wife of Srijut K. Srinivasan, now in Cuddalore Jail, was served with notice under section 108 yesterday. Trial is proceeding before Gudor Magistrate to-day.

REPRESSION IN SALEM.

N.C.O S RESTRAINED UNDER SEC 144.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May, 6.

The following order has been served today on the Mittadars of Pudupalayam, in Salem District, by the stationary second class Magistrate of Tiruchengode:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the marginally noted individuals, who are Non-Cooperators, hold meetings about persons holding lease of cocoanut and palmyra trees for tapping for toddy, boycott them and prohibit village washermen chucklers, and other menials from doing services to them and commit all sorts of mischief, annoyance and intimidation in pursuance of the Non-Co-operation movement to innocent and law abiding citizens, whose sufferings under these influential and moneyed people have increased to such an extent that there is danger of an imminet breach of peace, I do hereby prohibit under section 144 the said individuals from holding such meetings and doing such acts as referred to above, in any of the villages within the limits of jurisdiction of this Court. As the occasion is one of emergency, order is passed "exparte."

RIOTING NEAR DELHI.

10 PERSONS INJURED.

47 ARRESTS MADE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May, 6.

Latest information about the riot which took place in Khore village, a few miles northwest of Delhi, is that 47 members of the two opposing parties have been arrested and that the situation is normal. The trouble appears to be the outcome of a long dispute over payment of land revenue to the Nawab of Karnal by his tenants. When the Lambardar went to the village to execute a decree for non-payment of rent against one of the tenants, the latter in a body attacked the former and his party. A free hand to hand fight ensued, in which nine men and one woman were injured.

SEQUEL TO PRESS ACT REPORT.

SECURITY DEPOSITS TO BE RETURNED IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May, 6.

In consequence of the report of Press Act, it is understood that the District Magistrate has summoned the proprietors of all local newspapers for the return of the security deposits held by the local Government under the old Press Act.

PRESIDENCY JAIL MUTINY ENQUIRY.

EXAMNATION OF CONVICTS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

At the Presidency Jail Mutiny Enquiry by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day three convicts were examined. The first witness Gopi Singha after corroborating the statement of the previous witness said at the time of pelting stones one convict snatched away the rifle from a warder and another convict stabbed a sepoy. While shooting was in progress some convicts hammered the compound wall, put a ladder up against it and some eight or ten convicts escaped.

The next witness Khodabox deposed to warder Jugdeo Singha assaulting his mate Sunder Khan and convict Neamuddin while the latter was saying his prayer and also when they were going to complain, the warder Jugdeo Singha again struck these men in front of the Jailor. As the Jailor took no notice of it the convicts went on hunger strike. The witnesses informed the Jailor about it after which the Deputy Superintendent came to convicts and failing to persuade them to take food, he said, "we would make them eat food after thrashing them." Alarm bell was then rung and warders begun to assault the convicts. Till then the latter did not throw stones at the warders. Then firing commenced. First firing was for overawing the convicts.

The witness saw ladies firing from the Jailors and the Sergeants quarters Bhagwan Das a convict was killed by a shot fired from the Jailors kitchen.

The convict Masjid examined corroborated the story of the Warder assaulting his mate and Neamuddin while saying prayers. The witness was assaulted by some warders near jail office gate. Convicts then refused to eat jail food and were assaulted. Firing then commenced. Convicts then attacked warders and followed them towards the main gate when two men were shot. The Enquiry was then adjourned.

ALLAHABAD BANK ROBBERY.

CALCUTTA SUSPECT STILL IN CUSTODY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May, 5.

The man named Beharilal Khestri, said to be a local sugar merchant,. who was arrested by police yesterday on a charge of having been concerned in the Allahabad motor dacoity is still in custody. It is understood he will be taken to Allahabad tomorrow.

MORE ARRESTS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

In connection with the Allahabad motor dacoity case, the Calcutta C. I. D. on Friday night arrested another up-country man named Ramnarayan Lall, Upper Chitpur Road on suspicion. This makes the second arrest in Calcutta in connection with the case, the first man arrested being Beharilal Kestri, an up-country merchant of Burrabazar who is said to have hired the taxi, reported to have been used in the dacoity in connection with a marriage ceremony at Benares.

It is also reported that a third man named Kaloo Khan employed as a durwan under Beharilall is wanted by the police.

Another Calcutta man arrested at Allahabad in this connection is Manidas a motor mistri.

The Frontier Commission will commence its sittings in Peshwar on the 12th instant and is likely to last for a fortnight. (A P.)

SEQUEL TO FILLING UP OF DITCH.

INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULTS.

ARRESTS OF 31 SATYAGRAHIS

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, May 6.

Mulshi Valley was again the scene of Satyagraha operation this afternoon. About one hundred and fifty Mavlas, including men, women and children, proceeded to do the work of filling up the ditch, in the most peaceable manner imaginable. According to the new tactics that the Satyagrah leaders propose to follow Satyagrahis took to throwing stones in the Ditch. They had hardly worked for fifteen minutes when the Deputy Superintendent of Police approached them. The Satyagrahis immediately stopped throwing stones, and collected to offer their names. As soon as the Tata Company labourers came to know of Satyagraha activities in the ditch, they gathered together. Their number was about three hundred and fifty. A batch of policemen with rifles was ready at short distance. Mr. Cameron, Chief Engineer of the Company, came there, with two other Europeans. Soon after, the Company's men, who were sitting quietly in the ditch, ran wildly after the Satyagrahis who were going to their pandal. Seeing that the labourers were rushing at them, women particularly tried to escape the chase. The Satyagrahis, including volunteers and most of the Mavlas, were quietly offering their names to the Police officers. The Company's labourers assaulted wildly the Satyagrahis. One of them, by name Natu, was regularly thrashed. One had his shirt torn, one Maula was beaten with shoe,, one woman was dragged.

"A BLOODY LIAR".

While all this disgraceful scene was proceeding I took permission of the Deputy Superintendent of Police to witness all that was taking place. Mr. Cameron inquired who I was. On my replying that I was "Chronicle" representative he flew into wild rage and exclaimed "what the hell are you here for. The "Chronicle" is a bloody liar, get away."

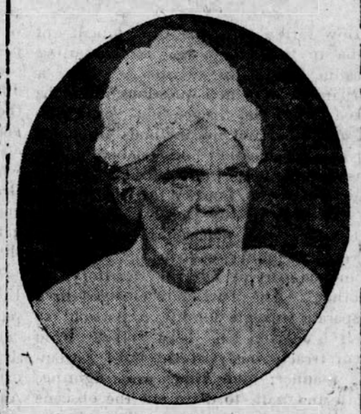
So was also treated "Kesari" Representative.

We had instantly to retire. After some time thirty-one Satyagrahis, including two women, were brought by the Police to be produced to the Magistrate and are to be released on Bail.

Widespread sensation exists in the city. Satyagrahis are all the more determined by this highhandedness. One cannot understand why the Company's men should have been allowed to run after the Satyagrahis for arresting or stopping them, when policemen were just near the scene.

The case of Dr. Phatak, Mr. Paranjpe and others has been postponed till Monday.

MULSHI STYAGRAHI.



MR. VASUDEVRAO G. JOSHI

Proprietor of the Chitra-Shala Press Poona and proninent member of the batch of Satyagrahis who left Poona on the 5th instant for Mulshi prepared to face trial and imprisonment in defence of the rights of the helpless Mavlas.

"Vasukaka" Joshi, as he is familiorly known, is man of about 65. He was a personal friend of the late Lok. Tilak and had accompanied him to England at the time of the Home Rule League deputation. Prior to this Mr. Joshi had travelled widely in Europe, America, Japan, the Philippines and China. He is a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi and a sincere and active worker in Mulshi Satyagraha.

Besides Mr. Joshi, the batch which left Poona included Prof. S. M. Paranjpye, Dr. V. D. Phatak, and Messrs. S. K. Damle and Haribhan Phatak. They were all very cheerful and not a tinge of anxiety was to be seen on their faces when the motor left Poona for Mulshi. They were accompanied by Swami Satya Deva.

KARNATAK NATIONAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The following are the results of the Karnatak National Entrance Examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Suratkal Shriniwasrao (Mangaloor).

SECOND CLASS.

G. R. Kulkerni, N. V. Agashe, N. S. Sanatakke, H. R. Purohit, S. K. Deshpande, D. R. Guzerati, K. B. Kaumer, N. B. Maligi, S. P. Limaye, A. J. Malli, S. N. Shenai, Dharanappa Shetti, C. M. Nanjappa, N. B. Bartalkar, M. Gulam Haidar.

PASS.

B. R. Dangre, N. S. Mahishi, V. G. Joshi, N. B. Fadake, V. K. Lokare, A. S. Saharrabuddhe, V. K. Vaidya, R. D. Biwalkar. M. B. Mudakavi, C. N. Chitnis. A. N. Ranade, Pilar Ramrao, P. Wasudev Kamat, A. Ramrao.

SPORTING NEWS.

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

PROBABLE RUNNERS AND JOCKEYS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

The probable runners and jockeys for the Great Jubilee Handicap are:—

Leighton	Evans.
Roman Bachelor	Archibald
Trespasser	Carslake.
Polemarch	Childs.
Franklin	Frank Bullock
Monarch	Jellis.
Crubenmore	Lane.
Highlander	Shatwell.
Granely	Donoghue.
Evander	Beary.
Charlebelle	Fox.
Silver Image	G. Smith
Plato	Lynch.
Montserrat	H. Jones.

Beauregard ... J.A. Brennan Endor Wells. Betting is: 11, 8 Roman Bachelor 6/1, Granely 10/1, Monarch 100/8 Franklin 100/7 Evander 18/1 Crubenmore, 25/1 Charlebelle, Highlander, Trespasser.

Scamp was scratched at 12.39 to-day.

THE RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

The following is result of the Great Jubilee Handicap:—

SILVER IMAGE	1
MONARCH	2
ROMAN BACHELOR	3*
CRUBENMORE	3*

*Dead heat.

BETTING AND RACE.

The betting on the Great Jubilee Handicap was as follows: 7/2 Silver Image, 100/12 Monarch 11/2 Roman Bachelor, 100/8 Crubenmore.

There were fifteen runners. Endor did not run. Evander got away badly, and on settling down, Monarch and Highlander led from Silver Image. Rounding the bend for home, Silver Image went to front, and won easily by three lengths, four lengths separating the second and the third. Granely was fourth.

Time two minutes 5 3/5 seconds.

THE DAVIS CUP.

CANADA'S WITHDRAWAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

Toronto.—Canada has withdrawn from Davis Cup Competition owing to insufficient time to train team.

RETIRED AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May 5.

Melbourne.—The "Argus" says Armstrong and Carter have retired from first class cricket while Gregory and Pellew are settled on the land and are unlikely to play again. McDonald, Oldfield, Mayne, Bardsley, Collins and O'Keefe are visiting or about to visit England, and the "Argus" therefore, suggests postponement of the visit of the English eleven.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

The following are the results of the Association Football matches played to-day:—

The League:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Bradford City nil; Birmingham nil, Preston North End 2, Blackburn Rovers 1, Tottenham 1; Boston Wanderers 4, Middlesborough 2; Cardiff 3, Manchester United 1; Everton 2, Burnley nil; Huddersfield 1; Everton 2, Burnley nil; Huddersfield 2, Chelsea nil, Manchester City 1, Newcastle United nil; Oldham 3, Aston Villa 1; West Bromwich Albion 1, Liverpool 4.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 3, West Ham United 1; Bradford 2, Port Vale nil; Clapton Orient nil, South Shields 1; Crystal Palace 1, Coventry 1; Fulham nil, Bury 1; Hull City 2, Wolverhampton nil; Leeds United nil, Notts Forest nil; Rotherham 2, Derby nil; Wednesday 1, Leicester City nil; Stoke 3, Bristol City nil.

THIRD DIVISION. (Northern Section.)

Barrow nil, Hartlepools United 1; Chesterfield 2; Rocadale 1; Darlington 2; Grimsby nil; Durham 6, Wigan nil; Lincoln nil; Stockport 1; Nelson nil, Tranmere Rovers nil; Walsall 8, Acrington 1, Crewe 3, Wrexham nil.

THIRD DIV. (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aberdare nil, Exeter City 2; Brentford 3, Swansea nil; Brighton and Hove nil, Millwall 1; Bristol Rovers 1, Southern nil; Charlton 4, Swindon 5; Gillingham 1, Watford 1; Luton 3, Northampton nil; Norwich 2, Merthyr nil; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Plymouth Argyle nil; Reading 1, Portsmouth 1; Southampton 5, Newport nil.

AMATEUR RACQUETS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 6.

In the postponed Challenge Round of Amateur Racquets Championship, at the Queen's Club, C. N. Bruce beat Baerlein, the holder. (15/2, 15/10, 15-9.)

NORTHERN NIGERIA COTTON RETURNS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 5.

At a meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association it was stated that 7337 bales of longstaple cotton had been purchased in Northern Nigeria hitherto this year compared with 5016 bales in corresponding period last year. Exports of cotton from Uganda in 1921 were 81,340 bales compared with 52,000 in 1920.

of the Transport Commission showed the realisation of the interdependence of all countries and the need for breaking down restrictive barriers to trade.

POWER OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked :—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ..... "The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisement purposes.

TRY

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ADVERTISERS BEST.

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SAFES AND LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makenji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karanj, Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)
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Show Room:—290, Shaik Memon Street near Mulji Jetha Market.
Factory:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road near Simplex Mills,
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GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

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with GEM POLISH, the quick-work polish, the one-minute polish, the instant polish, the "iloktrik" polish, the magic polish, the lightning polish, THE polish for show-glass, mirrors, lamps, portraits. Try GEM POLISH.

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BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Offers an absolutely safe investment and a sure means of securing sufficient provision for old age or for one's family in the event of early death.

For particulars, please apply to the MANAGER, 67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 8, 1922.

PARLIAMENTARY HUMBUG.

How fortunate is the Government of India in that there is no imposing Muslim Power in existence with a Parliament in which questions might be asked about the "repression" of Khilafat activities, and the methods employed for the "pacification" of Malabar! That was our thought on reading Reuter's telegram giving Lord Winterton's reply to questions in the House of Commons "regarding the deportation of Ottoman Greeks, including women and children, from one part of Turkish territory to another." The Turks are engaged in a desperate struggle for life; a portion of their homeland has been taken from them treacherously in the most atrocious manner; and they are fighting, tooth and nail, to drive out the obscene invaders, as any nation worthy of the name would fight in the like case. Among them, living with them in good neighbourhood for centuries, there are Christians of the Greek Orthodox Church, some of whom have been corrupted by the pan-Hellenic propaganda which was active in Turkey many years before the war. These latter are in favour of the Greek aggression, therefore potential agents of the enemy. The Turks have not deported all the Orthodox Christian inhabitants, for many of them—we should say, the majority—are loyal Ottomans. Thousands of them fled with the Muslims from the Greek invasion, and to-day are indistinguishable from the Turks in politics.

It is noteworthy that a large proportion of the so-called "Greeks" of Asia Minor have decided in their horror of the Greek atrocities henceforth to discard the name of Greek, sever their connection with a Patriarchate which has become Hellenic in its sympathies, and found a separate national Christian Church of which the language shall be Turkish. We have seen a copy of the petition, signed by a number of prelates and leading laymen of the Orthodox community, for permission to do this which was received by the Angora Government. The reply to the petition was in the best Turkish tradition: "It is no business of ours to interfere in the internal affairs of your communities. Do what, after proper consultation, you judge best, and if your decision is to found a new community, we shall protect that community and guarantee its rights, as we do in the case of every other community." The loyalty of these Ottoman Greeks, and of many others who have not declared against the Patriarchate, is undoubted; and we are prepared to swear that none of them have been deported. Lord Winterton was therefore wrong, in our opinion, in saying that "Government possessed a great deal of reliable information from neutral sources regarding the deportation of Ottoman Greeks." It is not the *Ottoman* Greeks who have been deported, but the Greeks who though born on Ottoman soil of Ottoman parents are faithless to the country of their birth and to the Power which has protected them through centuries when Christian Europe would have forcibly converted them or butchered them wholesale as heretics. The behaviour of that faithless section of the Christian population in the regions occupied by the Greeks has been of a kind to make the Turks feel anything but kindly towards it; and we can well imagine that the deportations, which are a necessary military precaution (since no nation when at war would leave potential spies and traitors near the enemy) were not performed with red carpet and profound salaams and sprinkling of rose water. "The deportations had been on a vast scale and were carried out with the utmost barbarity." We should like to know exactly what that means. The utmost barbarity, to our humble understanding, causes the death of the victim, or it would not be the utmost. But if any precious Greek had died as the result of this "barbarity" we should not have heard of deportations, but of massacre, in letters ten yards long. So we imagine that the Turks performed the deportations summarily, with scant regard to the convenience of the subjects, but without assaulting them. We should like, also, to know the nature of the "neutral sources" from which "a great deal of reliable information" on this subject was derived. There is a tendency among the anti-Turks to regard a neutral source as of necessity truthful. We know of neutral sources which are quite corrupt, of other neutral sources which are blindly prejudiced; we even know of some which manufacture lies to order, and have more than once deceived the British Government on matters Turkish. "Numerous protests had been made to the Turkish authorities, but they had proved unavailing." We should think so! A nation at war is not likely to heed the protests of a Power, which was till lately the chief support of the enemy, against its taking the most elementary measure of precaution and defence. "So far as he knew no steps to stop the deportations could, under existing conditions, be taken." We cannot but compare this wonderful solicitude for traitors in the Turkish camp, with the indifference of the British Government to the reports of International Commissions and of its own officers on the hideous atrocities committed by the Greeks wherever they have been in Asia Minor. Greece was amenable to British influence, she was England's pawn in the game, and England could have stopped the atrocities.

Why is Lord Winterton, the Under-Secretary of State for India, put up to answer questions which concern the Foreign Office? The two departments ought to be at daggers drawn upon the Turkish Question. And why should he adopt in his reply that tone of sanctimony which we have come to associate with anti-Turkish propaganda? Suppose that the positions were reversed and Turkey were the critic of Great Britain's treatment of her Muslim subjects, Lord Winterton's reply might stand with few alterations. "The arrests had been on a vast scale and were carried out with the utmost barbarity. Numerous protests had been made to the British authorities, but they had proved unavailing . . ." There is very little objectivity about British politicians; they have quite different eyes for Turkey and for Malabar; they seem to be unaware that the world to-day is saying of the rulers of the British Empire things far worse than they themselves can find to say about the Turks; and the Turks are dealing with declared traitors in time of war whereas these rulers of the British Empire are dealing with people who ask only to receive in fact what has already been conceded to them "in principle," and that England should deal justly in the East.

THE FLIGHT OF A BALLOON.

The political career of those who are conveniently masquerading under the name of "Liberals" may be compared, it seems to us, to the flight of a balloon. Some of the oratory at the Conference on Saturday would suggest that these politicians float in ethereal regions out of touch with things mundane and the suggestion is quite in keeping with their record of the past 20 months, during which, in order to pursue a phantom, they have broken old ties and cut themselves adrift from Indian nationalism. Experience, we thought, would soon teach them the folly of their airy flight and bring them back to reality. Some of our correspondents seemed to expect that such men would dispassionately review their own position after all these weary months of proved futility. But the speeches that were made on Saturday tell a different story. The address of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, as Chairman of the reception committee—It pains us not a little to criticise him—reminds us of the observations of the frog in the well, which knew no world but its own little world inside the well. It is a thousand and one pities, that this faithful guardian of the country's interests of old, should now be so lost in admiration of the ethereal and elusive political philosophy of Morley that he cannot see whither a total disregard by Government of those "liberal principles," which are the very salt of life, is leading the country. Thanks mainly to the policy of an irresponsible bureaucracy and the betrayal of the country's trust by a small section of Indians, India to-day is on the verge of political and economic bankruptcy. Sir Dinshaw Wacha's "deep and abiding faith" in the Liberal Creed—in other words, the infallibility of the bureaucracy—seems pitiful to any but the "strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands," which, he imagines, are to be found in his thinned ranks.

We respect Sir Dinshaw for the sake of the past and so we leave him in the air, to the pleasure of reading, marking, learning and inwardly digesting the political philosophy, of Morley. We pass on to the wisdom of that "great *Imperial Asset*" (our italics) the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. With the oracular efforts of this shining light of moderation our readers are familiar. We must confess to mild surprise on the perusal of his naive admission that he could not speak on "the present situation." Having said that, he would have done well, we think, had he followed the example of that doyen of Indian Liberalism, Sir D. E. Wacha, and floated severely in cloudland, from which he could leisurely survey the changing fortunes of mankind. But Mr. Sastri would not be Mr. Sastri if he did not rush in where others fear to tread. He pronounced an anathema of the Non-Co-operation movement, and appealed to his fellow-Liberals to support—co-operation is the world—the bureaucracy in converting "the outward (peace) into inward peace." The bureaucracy, if it could, would no doubt, drive India into sedate contentment, by methods that would do credit to the former Czarist regime in Russia or the monarchy in Austria. Like a true political obscurantist, Mr. Sastri would not face the situation which his "co-operation" with the bureaucracy has created. To-day, some of the self-styled Liberals are either so irresponsible or have drunk so deep at the fountain of the bureaucracy that they are almost inseparable from it. Who but the most confirmed bureaucrat or his blindest devotee could declaim against men of irreproachable character, noble self-sacrifice and lofty patriotism as "outlaws" and "traitors"? It was left to two of the geniuses that compose the Liberal Party—Messrs. Samarth and Jamnadas Dwarkadas—to out-vincent Sir William Vincent by calling the Non-co-operators "outlaws" and the Ali Brothers "traitors." Only of the Ulster Protestants in Ireland had it hitherto been said that they were "more British than the British themselves," but these prodigies of the Indian Liberal Party eclipse the Ulsterman.

At the present juncture, it might have been expected that the Liberals would have had the sense to realise whither they are blandly drifting, and cry a halt to tendencies and methods which have brought such misery and suffering to India. The proceedings of the Conference destroy that expectation. The circumstances attending the Conference lead us to suspect that it was a mere gramophone of the bureaucracy, Two members of the executive Government in Bombay, took part in the Conference, one of whom was put even on the Subjects Committee where no doubt his guidance and official experience proved invaluable. Their participation may be condoned, or have been inspired, by the bureaucracy, we know not which, but it must be known and approved by the bureaucracy or they would never have been there. We find it hard therefor to regard the Conference as a gathering of altogether independent patriots. If the Liberal Party had that character could the members in conference assembled overlook the system of "lawless law" to which the Government has had resort and which is calculated to crush the liberties of the people and reduce them to a plight worse than that of slaves; could any of them say with his hand on his heart, that the oppression of old men, women and children, the arrest and imprisonment of women—not for any crimes but for their political views—were really necessary to combat the doctrine of Non-Co-operation? The Liberals may feel a momentary glow of triumph in the fact that thousands of their countrymen are in jail to-day, not for any misdemeanours but for holding opinions and making sacrifices which in a civilised country would be considered highly patriotic. Or is it to be inferred from their feeling no resentment at the ill-treatment meted out to Mahatma Gandhi in jail, that they are jubilant at the Mahatma's imprisonment or are so callous that they do not feel the shame and humiliation of it all? We do not plead for Non-Co-operators; nor do we complain against their ill-treatment in jail which they themselves have taken in good part. But we have every right to know whether those who pose as Indians not devoid of patriotism, by whose support and in whose name these things were done, are really privy to the insult and humiliation of the people. It is an irony of fate that politicians who take the name of India glibly on their lips should be blind to the lessons of history. We would once more urge upon the Liberals, however misguided they may have been in the past, to enlarge their outlook, and make common cause with the rest of their countrymen, to obtain for the country her great heritage. The path of duty lies along the lines of unity of action and whole-hearted co-operation among all Indians. And we hope the Liberals are still not so de-Indianised in their outlook as not to be able to see, when there is an opportunity, where their separatist tendencies may lead them even as a gas-filled balloon, separated from its base, and soaring higher and higher, may suddenly attain an atmosphere so foreign that all its occupants will be asphyxiated.

Notes of the Day

Misrepresentation.

We wish that when non-Muslim public men think fit to quote from the Holy Coran, they would do so fully and not in such a manner as to give an altogether false impression to their hearers. Twice of late the words "Kill them wherever you find them" have been quoted in order to convey the notion in the one case of a massacring rage, and in the other of "Guerrilla warfare" such as was carried on by Sinn Fein. The words in the Coran bear neither of those meanings, they refer to the armed forces of the enemy and are addressed to men who, having for years been schooled to non-violence, thought killing even in self-defence a dreadful deed, and asked for clear instructions as to when and in what circumstances they were to kill. Only by taking half a verse out of its context can the sense which Mr. Lloyd George in his opening address at Genoa, or the Sessions Judge the other day at Ahmedabad, tried to give to the injunction, be rendered even plausible. We wish that public men before indulging in such utterances would give a little time to a study of the subject upon which they so irreverently touch. There is nothing in the Holy Coran to warrant massacre or murder or "warfare" of the sort which disgraced Ireland, whether perpetrated by the "black and tans" or by Sinn Fein. The proof, if proof were needed, of there being no such sanction, is that the Holy Prophet, whose practice is an exposition of Coranic precepts, never for a moment tolerated anything of the kind. His warfare is entirely honourable and open, and far more merciful than any known before or since. As we have said before, we do not believe that fighting is allowed to Muslims in a subject or dependent state. For them the example of the Prophet during thirteen years at Mecca is the true example, when the Jihad of Jesus, strict non-violence under persecution, was enjoined upon the faithful. When the persecution became quite unbearable, there was the Jihad of Moses—Hijrat (emigration), and only when the Muslims had acquired a little state of independence—and even then only after the enemy were actually in the field against them with the purpose of destroying that independence and of extirpating the religion of Islam—only then, when they were in a position to wage open, honourable war, however feebly, did the Prophet and his followers receive the command to fight in self-defence within certain limits or restricting laws, all of them merciful, which are called *Hudood Ullah*, "God's Limits", or *Sabil Ullah*, "The Way of God." This is not the first time that the teaching of the Coran has been misunderstood and publicly misrepresented, but in this case the misrepresentation is particularly mischievous, not only because of the effect on ignorant European opinion, but also because of the possible effect on ignorant Muslim opinion which might take it on the word of Mr. Lloyd George or of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, that the words quoted (which do occur in the Coran) carried a certain meaning which they do not bear. We mean to deal more fully with this subject.

A Foolish Wayfarer.

"A Wayfarer", in "the Nation and the Athenaeum" received by the last mail, devotes some paragraphs to a criticism of Mahatma Gandhi and charges him with being a reactionary even as Lord Sydenham did. We pity "Wayfarer" who, in his stupendous ignorance of Indian affairs, has fallen into errors of which he may some day learn to feel ashamed. It is not difficult to guess what has misled him, since he accepts Sir Sankaran Nair as a mentor. To him, Sir Sankaran who has written the pleasant fiction of "Gandhi and Anarchy," is "an advanced Indian Nationalist" and "a statesman of great experience and a lawyer and a thinker of eminence." So, his book has done for the poor "wayfarer." Having read Sir Sankaran Nair's fiction about Mahatma Gandhi, and taken it all for gospel truth, "Wayfarer" perpetrates the absurdity of confusing Mahatma Gandhi with "the shaken reeds of our time" who go back on their word. If "Wayfaret" had stopped here in his silly attempt at reading the personality and character of Mahatma through the morbid spectacles of Sir Sankaran Nair's mischievous book we could have almost forgiven him. But with a vivid imagination, he improves the occasion by adding his own touches to the misrepresentations of Sir Sankaran Nair. "It was childish to teach the pitiful doctrine of 'Ahimsa' (non-injury), and to support the caste system and declare that it was 'inherent in human nature.' And it was something worse than childish for a saint of Hinduism to throw himself blindfold into the arms of the savage Moplahs who, says Sir Sankaran Nair, killed thousands of Hindus, skinned many of them alive and raped their women wholesale and with deliberate ferocity."

The Other Side of the Picture.

All this may be very edifying to English readers, who are proverbially ignorant about Indian affairs. When "Wayfarer" writes more especially about "this engaging charlatan," we feel we should be paying an undeserved compliment to "Wayfarer" by taking any further notice of the nonsense he repeats at second or third hand. His antics are obviously inspired, and are not of a nature to deceive a single Indian. The "better men,"—than Mahatma!—whom "Wayfarer" has in view are no other than the political charlatans or obscurantists for whom Indians do not feel the least respect. Indians have been long aware of a conspiracy to keep India in leading strings, so that her imperialists may have plenty of opportunities of despoiling the resources of the country before the fateful day dawns when the reins of Government have, of necessity, to be surrendered into the hands of "charlatans and children," (v. "Wayfarer") even as it has been done in Ireland recently. Yet of "this engaging charlatan," there are others far more competent to write than "Wayfarer", one of whom declares: "This man (Mahatma Gandhi) holds absolutely in his hands to-day the destinies of his people. When Gandhi speaks it is India that speaks. When Gandhi acts, it is India that acts. When Gandhi is arrested, it is India that is outraged and humiliated. More truly, I believe, than any other man who has ever lived, this great Indian is the incarnation of a people's soul." Then again, "millions of people the world around know him to-day and will believe in and love him passionately to-morrow, because they see a saint doomed to martyrdom by the tyranny of imperialism." And again, "I can imagine no truer baptism of the soul than knowledge of this eastern saint. To those who understand what it means in terms of inward purity and outward devotion, his name falls on the heart 'like the gentle dew from heaven'". But to the English Liberal, masquerading as "Wayfarer," Mahatma Gandhi, "as a public man bears a heavy load of guilt for one of the worst massacres in Eastern history"! And those poor specimens of humanity, the political back numbers of our time—we mean the Indian "Liberals"—imitating their English mentors, are not less complimentary to Mahatma Gandhi and his followers. But the point of interest is the pitiful credulity of the junker minds which are ready to believe anything in the way of calumny about those leaders of subject people who seek to disturb the autocracy of the British in India.

Balasinor People's Conference.

Balasinor is a second class Indian State in the Revakantha Agency, and its ruler is an educated prince, very sympathetic towards the aspirations of the more progressive element among his people. There has been an awakening of the people in many of the Indian States of recent years. On this side of the Presidency, the younger generation in Kathiawad are resolved on the improvement of their States. In the same way, the young men of Balasinor are emulating the exertions of their brethren in Kathiawad, and have been holding annual conferences of their people for the last three years. This year's session meets on the 14th of this month, under the presidency of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, the organiser and one of the general secretaries of the "Kathiawad Political Conference." The difficulties in the way of these progressives of the Indian States are many, for most of the Indian rulers, brought up in an atmosphere of full autocracy are not accustomed to bear public criticism, and, even if this were not so, they and their officials are subject to the influence of political officers who object to political movements even in Indian States. The Nawab of Balasinor, as we have said, is sympathetic to the aspirations of the people. He has shown his sympathy by presiding at one of the meetings of the People's Association [illegible] Conference, therefore, will meet in a congenial atmosphere. This year's president, Mr. Mansukhlal, is known through all the Indian States as an advocate of the cause of peoples and of Princes. Even the most suspicious of Durbars would hardly venture to [illegible] him as even a potential [illegible]. His moderation and experience will be of value to the Conference, and will help on the revival of the Indian States, of which the rulers ought to know that their justification and their safety in the future lies in realising the identity of their interests with those of the people.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

THE CRITICAL STAGE.

BELGIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

Genoa.—Yesterday was a critical day of the Conference but it is generally believed that the Belgian attitude with regard to Russia will not be maintained and that therefore French support of Belgium will not have to be enforced. It is also anticipated that both France and Belgium will accept the memorandum to Russia as now framed. If they do not, Mr. Lloyd George will probably return to London immediately.

"SITUATION UNDOUBTEDLY CRITICAL"

SIGNS OF DISINTEGRATION.

LONDON, May 6.

Genoa.—M. Barthou's smiling remark "All is calm" when he returned to-day, cannot be regarded as accurately describing the situation which is undoubtedly critical. The hope is abandoned that the Russians will accept the Allied memorandum, and its rejection means the fiasco of the Non-Aggression Pact.

The Conference is already showing signs of disintegration. The Swedes left some days ago, some Russian Delegates and experts have gone to Berlin to consult the colleagues from Moscow. German experts have departed and also the Serbian Finance Minister and Austrian Chancellor.

It is reported that Mr. Lloyd George's train is in the readiness. If his conversation with M. Barthou to-day does not result in a change in the situation he will return to London forthwith.

ITALO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

NO "POLITICAL UNDERSTANDING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

The Italian Delegation is most indignant with the statements made regarding Italo-Turkish agreements and declares they have been inspired by the enemies of Genoa Conference. An official Italian statement denies that Italy has reached a political understanding, either with Angora or Constantinople Governments, and says an agreement was signed by Izzet Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister, by which Turkey declares her willingness to consider favourably the question of economic concessions to Italian financiers in Asia Minor.

ITALO-RUSSIAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

AGREEMENT REACHED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Genoa.—The visit of the members of the Italo-Russian Economic Committee is stated to have resulted in an agreement almost being reached on the basis of the principle of participation by the Russian state in the profits of various undertakings including oil and agriculture to the extent of one half of the profits.

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET BY ENGLAND AND ITALY.

PERTURBATION IN FRANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—Leading evening newspapers are most perturbed at the reports that England and Italy are preparing to recognise the Soviet Government *de jure* without Franco-Belgian adhesion and they go out of their way to warn Britain and Italy against the danger to which they are thus exposing themselves by enabling Bolshevist propaganda to enter their countries. The "Temps" is distrustful of Mr. Lloyd George and surmises that the British-Russian-German entente is being delineated at Genoa.

RESTRICTIVE BARRIERS TO TRADE.

NEED FOR SIMPLICITY IN TARIFFS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

Genoa.—The Economic Commission has concluded its work after adopting unamended, all the Sub-committee's resolutions, which substantially follow the lines of London experts' report, the basic idea underlying all being appreciation of the need for certainty and simplicity in tariffs and trade legislation generally, as the work

LLOYD GEORGE ADVISES PRUDENCE AND MODERATION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Genoa.—Mr. Lloyd George has had some prolonged conversations with Dr. Wirth and Herr Rathenau which there is good reason to believe were highly important and dealt with the internal situation in Germany. Mr. Lloyd George strongly advised prudence and moderation in regard to Germany's obligations due on May 31st.

VICEROY TO RESIGN?

AND LORD CURZON TOO?

A "SUNDAY ILLUSTRATED" REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.

The newspaper "Sunday Illustrated" understands that a big Cabinet reshuffle is imminent. It foreshadows that when Mr. Lloyd-George returns from Genoa, he will receive resignations of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, Lord Reading and the Home Secretary Mr. Shortt, who will be succeeded by the Attorney-General, Sir E. Pollock, Lord Derby, Sir Henry Wilson and Sir Hamar Greenwood respectively.

IRISH FORCES

AGREE TO CONTINUE TRUCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

Both sections of the Irish forces have agreed to continue the truce, to release prisoners not charged with civil offences, and to adopt other conciliatory measures

ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

NO HOPE OF EARLY STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

The Government enquiry into the dispute in Engineering industry has closed after statements by Mr. Brownlie on behalf of the Employers. The former declared the the Employers. The former declared the workpeople were determined no longer to tolerate the pre-war conditions in workshops, while the latter said Mr. Brownlie's remark justified the employers in the belief that political motives were behind the dispute. The hopes that the enquiry would result in an early settlement had been blasted, Sir Allan declared, by vituperation and venom imparted to the proceedings.

THE PRINCE IN JAPAN.

LONDON, May 7.

Mayajima.—The Prince of Wales' trip through Inland Sea has been made in characteristic weather with rain and haze producing wonderful turnerscque efforts. Amazing crowds gathered at Osaka and Kobe, breaking through all cordons to get a close view of the Prince. Every island passed within cheering distance down Inland Sea raised its hearty "banzais" and every boat in mosquito-like fishing fleet carried flowers and flags. The Prince is thoroughly enjoying this informal touring amidst scenes of world-famed beauty. He has never looked better since the beginning of tour nor has he laughed with more hearty ring than when waving back to salutations from multitudes. Tomorrow the Prince visits Kure naval establishment and on Tuesday afternoon sails in the "Renown" for Manila.

SUPPORT BELGIUM TO UTMOST.

INSTRUCTIONS TO M. BARTHOU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

Paris.—According to the "Oeuvre", M. Barthou has been instructed to support Belgium to the utmost, to refuse to discuss Free Trade or Protection, to support amendments to the Non-aggression Pact and not to permit even an indirect discussion of the Reparations. M. Barthou is authorised to admit that the signature of all States is unnecessary for the agreements. This would enable Great Britain to recognise the Soviet Government without other Powers.

BARTHOU LEAVES FOR GENOA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—M. Barthou left for Genoa this morning.

RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM.

FRENCH CONDITION FOR APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

Genoa.—M. Barthou had tea with Mr. Lloyd George to-day at the latter's villa, when he conveyed to the Premier that his instructions were not to give the final French approval to the Russian memorandum untill Belgium's assent was forthcoming. M. Barthou said he was confident that a satisfactory formula would be found and assured Mr. Lloyd George that France strongly desired success of the Conference, otherwise he would not have returned to Genoa.

Mr. Lloyd George disclaimed the truth of the report that he had suggested the Supreme Council should meet at Genoa. He had merely suggested that the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles should hold conversations, while their representatives were on the spot. M. Barthou confirmed this explanation, but added that France was not prepared for such conversations until after May 31st.

WAR DEBTS.

U. S. DEMAND OF FRANCE.

POLITE INTIMATION FOR PAYMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

New York.—An Associated Press of America message from Paris states that the American Debt Funding Commission has communicated to France the text of the war debt funding law and requested the French Government to make its observations on the subject. This is regarded in official circles in Paris a polite intimation that time has come to enter into serious negotiations for payment, although it is not believed that America intends to force matters. France is expected to reply that she intends to meet her obligations when she recovers some of her debts

GERMANY PAYS FIFTY MILLION MARKS ON MAY 16.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Paris.—The "Temps" states that Germany intends to pay fifty million gold marks to the Reparations account on May 16th.

GERMAN REVISED BUDGET FOR 1922.

162 MILLIARD MARKS DEFICIT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Berlin.—Herr Rfichsrat has considered the revised Budget for 1922 which includes 141 milliard paper marks corresponding to 720 million gold marks fixed by the Reparations Commission as Germany's cash payments to the Allies in 1922 making, with other reparations obligations, total of 226 milliard marks. The proceeds of the compulsory loan are calculated at seventy milliard marks, while 139 milliards are not covered. The total Budget deficit is 162 milliard marks. The reporter said that in view of the situation it was impossible to check issue of banknotes.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

STEPS TO STABILISE PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

A meeting of the Rubber Shareholders Association passed a resolution approving the principle of the governmental action with the object of restoring the price of rubber to at least the approximate average cost of production and urging the Conference of leaders of every section of the Rubber industry for the purpose of taking steps to bring about as far as is practicable a stabilisation of price at economic level.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

PROF W. H. ECCLES' LECTURE,

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, May 5.

Lecturing on the Imperial Wireless Chain before the Royal Society of Arts Professor W. H. Eccles pointed out that far-reaching wireless chains were already established in the United States and France while the work on the British chain had been suspended. Washington was linked with Philippines and Paris was, or shortly would be, linked with Soudan, Congo and Cochin China. Professor Eccles said the Wireless Commission has been almost satisfied, by witnessing independent development work, that equipping and running of triode valve stations of 120 to 200 kilowatts was a practical proposition.

EX-QUEEN ZITA SAILS FOR CADIZ

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Funchal Madeira.—The ex-Queen Zita with her children sails for Cadiz on May 10th. They will be the guests of King Alfonso at San Sebastian.

CRITICISM ON REDUCTION OF TEA DUTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Mincing Lane is disposed to criticise the manner in which the reduction of tea duty has been effected. It is pointed out that the result is to reduce preference on Empire tea from two pence to 1 1/3 pence and this has been reflected in stronger market at this week's auctions of Java teas.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA.

MRS. GANDHI REFUSED PERMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, May 7.

The "Praja Bandhu", a local weekly understands that Mrs. Gandhi applied to the Superintendent of Yerrowada Jail about three weeks' ago to see Mr. Gandhi but that she is not granted that permission and is informed that her letter is forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons and the Home Member.

NEW DELHI SCHEME.

SIR V. CHIROL'S DEFENCE.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 7.

The New Delhi Scheme, which was recently the subject of somewhat severe criticism in an article by Mr Edmund Candler, is vigorously defended, in an interview with Sir Valentine Chiro, in to-day's "Observer".

Pointing to the progress which has already been made. Sir V. Chirol said that in view of the day due to war the wonder was that so much had been done at New Delhi, and naturally, in the present transitional stage, there were many unpleasant and unsightly features. Alluding to the alleged unpopularity of Delhi, he said no one had ever suggested any other place for a new capital which was not open to equal, or far greater, objections. Asked whether, apart from the endeavours being made to mitigate the trying conditions of life in New Delhi in hot weather, there was a single seat of Government elsewhere in India from which the Provincial Government did not find it necessary to migrate for several months to cooler quarters. Sir Valentine contended that no other city was better situated than Delhi. It could not be gainsaid, he admitted, that the total expenditure for the construction of New Delhi would greatly exceed the estimates, partly owing to the enormous post-war rise in the cost of materials and labour, and partly to the addition of new Legislative buildings but the latter's cost was half a million sterling less than the mere acquisition of a site would have cost at Calcutta,—if that city remained capital—and the cost would be more than justified if the parliamentary institutions played a part worthily in India's evolution.

He emphasised the exceptional readiness with which the Indian Legislature had granted supplies for continuing the work, and he concluded by asking whether any responsible critic could, for a moment, contemplate the throwing away, at this stage, all money and labour already expended on the great undertaking the foundations of which were laid by the King-Emperor himself.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

LORD INCHCAPE ON OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

Toasting the Iron and Steel Institute, at their annual banquet, to-day, Lord Inchcape said there were indications now not of a boom—"we have had enough of booms"—but of a healthful, enduring, steady growth of activity all along the line and the outlook for iron and steel trade, and for the Shipping trade was not so black as it had been, but certain conditions were necessary for a revival. "We must have industrial peace at home; we must have reduction in Government expenditure as the only means of lessening the stranglehold of excessive taxation; and, clearly, we must have a sane and safe Europe, and the restoration of our old customers' power to buy what the Empire, including India, has to sell, no matters whether these old customers during the war were our Allies or our enemies."

Lord Inchcape, continuing, said he believed the people of this country had watched with the greatest satisfaction and sympathy the gallant effort of the Prime Minister to help recalcitrant distracted and troubling Europe along the only path that could bring political security. If these events were forthcoming, and if the Government used the axe, which Sir Eric Geddes recently presented, to lop off the expenditure which the Empire could no longer afford, he felt satisfied that the next year or two there would be a revival of trade and that despite competition the British would hold their own.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND AND NEXT ELECTION.

"LIFE LONG SOLDIER NOT ADAPTED FOR POLITICS,"

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, May 5.

General Sir Charles Townshend intimates that he will not contest Wrekin division at the next election. He says a soldier who has done 38 years service for the Empire is not adapted for politics.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

PROMISING FIELD FOR INVESTMENT.

(Reuter's Special Service.)
LONDON, May 5.

At a luncheon by the Committee of the British Indian Electricity Supply Companies, Mr. J. G. Stone who recently visited India in connection with important electric tramways problems, said he regarded the electrical industry in India as the most promising investment in the near future.

Major-General R. H. Mahon also spoke optimistically of the future prospects in India given reasonable improvement in the Government from home Lord Meston emphasised the need of a firm and consistent government policy and expressed the opinion that India was only on the threshold of electrification. Introduction of more modern plant, and effective control from home, he added, would produce splendid investment for capital.

CHINA.

REPEATED BEATEN.

GENERAL WU-PEI-FU'S COMPLETE VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Peking.—Messages confirm the completeness of General Wu-pei-fu's victory in the neighbourhood of Peking and reports not yet officially confirmed indicate a smashing victory by the Chihli forces along the whole line from Machang to the Hun river. Thousands of Changtsolin's troops are being disarmed around Peking and crowds of them are clamouring for admittance into the city. The Chihlite forces have completely occupied Changsintien. The Defenders abandoning guns, munitions and supplies retreated to Fengtai where, headed by General Changchinhui, the Fengtien Commander-in-Chief, they entrained for Tientsin. The panic of the Fengtien troops is shown by the fact that five thousand of them fled to Suaiyuan 450 miles North-West of Peking while the groups are scattered throughout the countryside. Many retreated to Nanyuan South of Peking where they are fighting with the pursuing Chihli troops.

HOW CHANGTSOLIN WAS HOODWINKED.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN CASUALTY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Peking.—The populace is delighted with the Chihli victory as it removes the menace of war and of early famine. The only European casualty was a member of the British Legation named Bennett who was shot in the head and wounded while interpreting for the British military attache on the battlefield at Changsintien. His condition is becoming worse.

Changtsolin's defeat was due to the brilliant generalship of Gen. Wupeifu who hoodwinked his enemy by placing poor troops in the firing line and reserving his best troops for the final attack. The Fengtien soldiers were elated with the easy success which they imagined they had gained, but were disillusioned at daybreak on Thursday when they discovered, under cover of heavy frontal attack, that 4,000 Chihlite troops had outflanked their position at Changsintien, by seven in the morning. The Fengtien army was in full retreat.

END OF CHINESE HOSTILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

Peking.—Chang Tso Lin has fled to Mukden and Fengtien army is retreating in disorder towards Tientsin. The hostilities are believed to have ended.

SEQUEL TO WU-PEI-FU'S VICTORY.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE CALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

General Wupeifu's elaborate tactics and the use of aeroplanes prompt a number of newspapers, while disclaiming the "Yellow Peril" cry, to sermonise on the necessity of Europe ceasing suicidal squabbles and abandon the idea of basing civilisation on force.

According to Peking messages, a feature of the fighting was the humane treatment of prisoners, and non-interference with foreigners. The conviction prevails among the Chinese in Peking that a constructive period is approaching.

General Wupeifu' announces his intention of calling a National Conference with the object of electing a representative Parliament.

SHIPYARD STRIKE CALLED OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

It is officially announced that the shipyard strike has been called off. The executive of the Shipyard Workers' Union has decided by majority ballot that non-acceptance of employers offer is insufficient to justify its continuance.

CABLE ITEMS.

Toulon.—President Millerand has returned here from his six weeks tour in Morocco Algeria and Tunis.

Teheran.—The Government has decided to engage twelve American advisers on finance and public works and has instructed the Minister in Washington to request the American Government to recommend suitable persons. M. Rotstein, Bolshevik Minister is leaving for Moscow and a person named Shumyatski, who before revolution was a sailor in the Baltic fleet and was lately in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, has taken over as Charge 'affaires.

The scheme submitted by Mr. Dennis Burney to purchase on behalf of the syndicate, condemned British airships, is unacceptable to the Treasury experts because of the insufficient financial backing offered.

The King has received, in audience, Major Strover, officer in charge, and the King's Indian orderly officers, Honorary Lieutenants Krishna Bhosle, and Joseph and Subadar Majors Manjappa and Vishram Rao Chowan.

NON PAYMENT OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

CAMPAIGN TO BE STARTED IN AHMEDABAD.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AHMEDABAD, May. 5.

An informal meeting of leading Congress workers and some prominent members of the old Municipal Board was held here this evening, where it was resolved that the time had arrived when a campaign of non-payment of Municipal taxes should be started and an influential committee including, among others, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Srimati Ansuyaben, Messrs Krishnalal Desai, Hariprasd Mehta, Harilal, Shuaib and Risaldar, were appointed to take such steps as may be deemed advisable in this connection.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel arrived here this afternoon from Ajmere and proceeds to Bardoli to-morrow after addressing a public meeting here. He expectts to reach Bombay on the morning of the 8th inst. Differences among Congress workers having arisen at Ajmere, the Working Committee of the Congress deputed Mr. V. J. Patel to go there, to settle the differences and put the Congress Committee there in proper working, order. Mr. Patel went to Ajmere on the 4th convened a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, at which he presided and there it was unanimously resolved to sink all differences, and carry on the Congress work more vigorously than hitherto. Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, on the suggestion of Mr. Patel and with the full concurrence of the meeting was invested with full powers to appoint new office-bearers for carrrying on the Congress work. He is instructed to report the names of such office bearers to the General Secretary before the 10th inst. Mr. Patel addressed a large meeting in the town hall and exhorted the people vigorously to carry on the Swadeshi propaganda.

BALFOUR'S EARLDOM.

SUCCESSORS IN DEFAULT OF ISSUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 5.

The Earldom conferred on Mr. Balfour has been gazetted with a remainder in default of issue to his brother Right Hon. Gerald William Balfour and male heirs; successively to nephew Colonel Francis Cecil Balfour and his male heirs and nephew Mr. Oswald Balfour and male heirs.

MURDER OF MISS IRENE WILKINS.

A CHAUFFEUR CHARGED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 6.

There has been a sequel to the murder, in December last, of Miss Irene Wilkins at Bournemouth to which place she was decoyed by a bogus telegram. It will be remembered that her body was found in a field, and that despite exhaustive investigations by the police, the murderer was never found.

A chauffeur, named Thomas Allaway, aged thirty, was arrested at Reading, on April 29th, on the charge of stealing a cheque-book from his employer at Bournemouth. The police of Bournemouth have since been very active with hand-writing experts, and as a result of their investigations and Allaway's identification at a parade attended by numerous chauffeurs, he was charged to-day at Bournemouth with the murder of Miss Irene Wilkins.

MR. MILLER.

SENTENCED TO 4 MONTHS' R. I.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 7.

At the High Court in the case against Mr. Miller the jury returned the verdict of "not guilty" on first charge (stone throwing) and found accused "guilty" on other two charges (unlawful assembly). The Judge pronouncing judgment sentenced the accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment on both charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

SAMMELAN IN BALASINGR.

NOTICES SERVED ON ORGANISERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
BALASINGR, May 7.

Arrangements for the *sammelana* are proceeding. People are enthusiastic. A Notice under Sec. 145 has been issued prohibiting Canias Brahmins holding or attending meetings and creating disaffection. Notices under Sec. 108 have been served on seven workers. The Chairman of the Reception Committee and Secretary were arrested but subsequently released on executing bonds. Reception arrangements are ready. Delegates from Gujrat Kathiawar, Panchmahal are expected. Mr Manilal Mehta is here.

STRUGGLE OF MAVLAS.

JUSTIFICATION FOR SATYAGRAHA.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S STATEMENT.

The following are excerpts from the statement of Mr. J. S. Karandikar, Assistant Editor of the "Kesari" and President of the Mulshi Satyagrah Mandal, who has been sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The statement puts the whole Mulshi affair in a nut-shell:—

'Being a Non-co-operator, I do not want to offer any defence on my behalf. Yet as President of the Satyagraha-Mandal I owe it to the Satyagrahis that their case should be put forth before the public in order to remove any mis-understanding that might have been caused by the attitude of the Government.

The Tata Power Company takes its stand upon the Land Acquisition Act. So far as my knowledge goes I have scarcely met with any law that is more unjust, absurd and inequitable than this one. The Act empowers the Government to ride roughshod over any legal rights and personal sentiments of the owners who are to be deprived of their lands, hearths and homes. The law leaves no remedy to the real owner of the property but throws him completely bound hand and foot, to the kind mercy of the officer to whom the law has given a power more autocratic than that of the most tyrannical Tsar. Woe be to the land-scape that catches the fancy of any director of a prospective company! If the director can bring round the chief revenue authority of the District to his way of thinking, nothing in the world can save the poor owners of the land from this bolt from the blue.

The Act provides no remedy to its owner to escape this catastrophe. The further absurdity is that there is no limit laid down in the Act to the area of the land that might be thus acquired; consequently, technically speaking a commission of the division may hand over the whole of his division to the tender mercies of any enterprising company and yet he might be within limits of the law.

ATTACK ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

The law is most unjust because it deprives the man or a number of men, of their inalienable rights. When whole villages or groups of vilages are confiscated in the name of this law it is not impossible to compensate the numerous persons who are deprived of their civil rights. The patil may receive compensation for the land that he loses but what about his status and position as the head of a village? What about the rights of the balutedars? What about the rights of the mahars; as mahars have no land of their own and hence are entitled to no compensation in law? But they have so many rights in their villages that they can easily lead a comfortable life by means of those rights. What provision does this law make for the loss, which such classes of persons have to incur?

Last but not the least this law overrides the provisions of the most ancient sacred Hindu Law. Under the Hindu Law immovable property *is* governed by one set of rules of succession while movable property is governed by quite different principles. Now when such wholesale acquisition of land is undertaken against the wishes of the owners and immoveable property worth lakhs of rupees is by force of an unjust law, converted into movable property, thousands of persons who could have claimed a share in the ancestral property, are deprived of their rights and the fathers or guardians may squander away the whole amount of the compensation leaving no legal remedy to the minors and wards.

Thus this sort of wholesale confiscation under the sweet name of Land Acquisition, sets at naught so many laws and regulations that one begins to doubt whether the framers of this Act ever contemplated the application of this law to such a wide-spread area comprising of a whole peta or taluka leaving neither an inch of land nor a corner of house to the inhabitants living in that part for hundreds of years.

These and such other various considerations go to show that the Act never contemplated such wholesale kicking away of such large number of villages. The Industrial Commission had specially laid it down that no settled population should be unnecessarily disturbed for the sake of any commercial enterprise if it can be avoided. All these things go to prove that the way in which the Mulshi project had been conceived, sanctioned and is being carried out, is contrary to the real intentions of the law. If a scheme on such a large scale has to be undertaken, the population ought first, to be accommodated in some other convenient place as was done by the Mysore Government in the case of Cauvery project. What has the Bombay Government done for the Mulshi Peta Mavalas? The Tata Company is not legally bound to erect even one hut for accommodating one single family of the Mavalas before ruthlessly driving thousands of families. The English law makes it obligatory firstly to seek the permission of the Parliament, and secondly to provide for the house accommodation if more than 15 families are to be ousted from their homes. What a contrast between the English Law and the Indian Act? Can such an Act be called just and legal? And are the Mavalas morally bound to obey such an inequitable law? It is but natural that such an inequitable law should be resisted in order that the Indian Act should be amended and brought in line with the English Law.

ABSURDITY OF ORDER UNDER 144 C. P. C.

The Satyagraha movement has been carried strictly on non-violent lines. In a movement in which more than a thousand persons (men, women and children) participate and which is being carried on for more than a year and is not confined to a strictly limited space, there may occur instances, which it would be rather difficult to bring within the four corners of the definitions of non-violence, yet looking on the movement as a whole, I may proudly claim that this movement has been strictly kept non-violent. Not only so, but the Satyagrahis have not swerved even an inch from their vow of non-violence even under the most provoking and harrassing circumstances. The insulting and abusive language and the opprobrious and the disgusting treatment which they received at the hands of the Company's employees, would have certainly led to a riot if the Satyagrahis had not exercised all the influence they could wield on the side of law and order. Yet, strange to say, the Magistrate thought it fit to issue notices for keeping peace, to the Satyagrahis and not to the gundas who have done all that they could to bring about some disturbance if they could. Practically the Satyagrahis have got no protection of any law; a complaint from Bhorkas was not even entertained simply because the complainant was a Satyagrahi. Herein the Government is confounding a Satyagrahi with a Non-co-operator. There are some Non-co-operators who are Satyagrahis, but every Satyagrahi is not necessarily a Non-co-operator. The Mavalas have resorted to this Satyagraha for saving their lands from inundation. But apart from this they have very little to do with the Non-co-operation movement. Yet Government is treating them as if they are outlaws or rebels. And now as if to crown this folly, it is prosecuting and thus persecuting the leaders of the movement. Since Government is doing this deliberately and with open eyes it is useless to dwell upon this point any longer. Only one course is left open to the Satyagrahis and this is to work in the true spirit of Satyagraha and to suffer. Government is unmoved by any equitable, legal or sentimental considerations. Now it remains to be seen how far this moral and spiritual movement can appeal to the adamantine heart of Government.

Being of a religious turn of mind I hope that this spiritual movement will succeed in the end. Yet success or no success, it is our sacred duty to carry on this and it is for this that at the advanced age of nearly 50 I have worked day and night in the hottest summer and coldest winter leaving aside all ideas of personal comfort. The court may take any view that it likes of this movement, but I have done nothing but my sacred duty in resisting to the utmost, this diabolical project of the Tata Power Company. And when at the end of my political career I shall have an occasion to take a retrospective view of my days spent in Mulshi, they will be looked upon by me as the proudest days of my life.

AN APPEAL FOR KHADDAR.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, writes:—

Some 100 leading Muslims of Bombay representing different sects have appealed to their co-religionists that the only means of saving Khilafat, is by the restoration of Adrianople, Smyrna, Gallipoli, Dardenelles, Asia Minor and Soly Places to Turkey, of releasing our patriots from jails and of improving and developing the country's industrial, financial and economic condions and finally of attaining Swaraja, discarding foreign cloth altogether and using Khaddar for themselves, their wives and children. With a view to popularise Khaddar, leading men and workers should, in parties, visit each and every house and induce all the people to purchase Khaddar. Khaddar shops should be opened at prominent places, and workers be appointed in each *mohalla* for the same purpose. On each Friday prayers be offered to God Almighty for the success of Khalifatul-Muslamin and Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and for our own success.

No stone be left unturned to gain the object during this holy month. It is hoped that similar arrangements will be made in all places throughout India by all provincial, district and other subordinate Khilafat Committees and national workers.

CHAURI CHAURA ENQUIRY.

THREE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

GORAKHPUR, May, 6.

In the Chauri Chaura enquiry to-day three accused persons Ranjus, Bhulraj and Banniar confessed their guilts and threw themselves at the mercy of the Court. The prosecution withdrew its case against them. Ranjees being an epileptic and having pleaded insanity and others being boys from ten to thirteen, the Court discharged the three.

NEGAPATAM MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTIONS DECLARED VOID.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May, 6.

Orders were pronounced yesterday by Mr. V. S. Narayanaier, Subordinate Judge of Negapatam, declaring void the election of Hon. Khan Bhadur A. K. G. Ahmed Thambi Maricair as Chairman of Municipal Council and his son-in-law, Homid Sultan Maricair, M.L.C., as Councillor of Negapatam Municipality, for Ward No. 14 and ordering fresh elections.

MR. A. SOBHANI'S LETTER TO MAGISTRATE.

PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT TO MALABAR

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May, 6.

A letter has been addressed by Maulana Azad Sobhani to the District Magistrate of Malabar, informing him that his (Maulana) object in proceeding to Malabar was purely for the purpose of distributing food, clothing, and other things just like several other organisations that are working at that locality at present and hoping that the District Magistrate might be pleased to cancel the prohibition order.

A MODERN DANIEL.

GANDHI CAPS—"EMBLEMS OF DISAFFECTION AGAINST GOVT.'

GUNTUR MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May, 6.

The "Swaraj" publishes the following order issued on the 25th March last, by Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, District Magistrate of Guntur, against Mulpur Narasimham, Gollapudy Sreeramamurthy, Prakya Viswanadham, natives of Anantavaram Tenali Taluk, under 228 I.P.C.:—"Three persons named above entered the Court of the District Magistrate, during the enquiry under section 15 (4) of Police Act 5 of 1861 wearing Gandhi caps. They were told by the order of the Court that Gandhi caps are considered by the Court to be emblems of disaffection against Government and should not be worn during a judicial proceeding before this Court. They refused to remove the same and persisted in their refusal. I, therefore take cognisance of this as an offence under I.P.C. 228, an intended insult to Court, and find the three persons guilty of Contempt of Court and fine them each Rs. 15 or in default 10 days simple imprisonment."

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO VISIT DOMINIONS.

TO GAIN DOMINION PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 6.

At the meeting of the Prime Ministers and representatives of the United Kingdom, Dominions and India, held in London last summer, it was informally suggested in connection with the adoption of the resolution of the last Imperial Conference on the position of Indians in the Empire, that a deputation from India should visit the Dominions of Canada, New Zealand and Australia as soon as possible. After the termination of the meeting the Governments concerned have officially endorsed this proposal and the Legislative Assembly in India have sanctioned the necessary grant. Arrangements for the visit have accordingly been completed. The deputation, which will consist of Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, accompanied by Mr. G. S. Bajpai, I.C.S., as Private Secretary, has been assured a most cordial welcome by the Dominion Governments.

The object of the deputation will be to assist the Dominion Governments to give effect to the Imperial Conference resolution by granting to Indians the Dominion Parliamentary franchise, wherever they do not now possess it. The opportunity will also be taken of discussing with the Dominion authorities various other outstanding questions of importance to India. These will include the position of Indians in mandated territories, the working of the Immigration Law, the manner in which India could co-operate in the Imperial wireless could co-operate in the Imperial wireless chain, and the admission of Indian students to Colonial Universities.

The deputation will leave Colombo for Australia on the 22nd May and after visiting Australia, New Zealand and Canada will return to this country via the United Kingdom.

CALCUTTA JAIL RIOT ENQUIRY.

A CONVICT'S DEPOSITION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

At to-day's Presidency Jail Riot Enquiry, two more convicts were examined. The convict Sheik China, after describing the incidents which led to the riot, said he saw three persons, one looking like a European and two Indians shooting from the European Sergeants' quarters. Bhagwan Dania, who was seated on a bench, was struck by a bullet. Two or three months ago there was a *hartal*. Convicts refused food because of its bad quality. The Khilafat prisoners were given better kind of food and ordinary prisoners proteseted against this differential treatment.

The convict Bhagirath Bania, deposed early in the morning of the day of occurrence, a warder at the roll call time assaulted a Mahomedan while saying prayer, and the convict mate was assaulted for allowing him to say prayer. They complained to the Jailor, but he took no notice of it. The convicts next refused to take food. The Deputy Jailor ordered warders to strike the convicts and calm them down. Two or three convicts received *lathi* blows. Then convicts threw stones and several of them chased the warders, who ran towards the main gate. They put down their *lathis* and appeared with guns and began firing from the verandah and upstairs. On the other side of the compound, convicts opened the gate and entered the compound to drive away warders, who were firing. The warders ran upstairs. Witness did not know whoset fire to the jute godown. Convicts helped the fire brigade in putting out the fire. He knew nothing of the hartal in jail. A convict named Safi was locked up in a cell. The mate of the cell was standing near the gate. Warder Fourbella snatched the key of the cell from the mate, opened the door, and told the sepoys to kill Safi as he was a *badmash*. The sepoy then entered the cell. Witness saw the dead body of Safi being dragged from the cell to the hospital.

The enquiry then adjourned.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

3RD CLASS PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya to protest against the increase of Railway rates and other grievances of the Railway passengers, Mr. L. R. Tairsey presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said every institution was a lengthened shadow of one man. The great French revolution was due to the activity of one man. In Indian politics it was the late Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji, who led the movement and awakened the people from their lethargy, while Mahatma Gandhi was the man of the moment and a household word from one corner of India to the other. It was the Mahatma who represented the Indian nation and it was practically the Mahatma's views that the Indian National Congress represented. Likewise Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey was the life and soul of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association. He thought, however, that the title of Indian Passengers Association was a misnomer. For the Indian railways did not believe while carrying Indian passengers that they were carrying human loads. He, therefore, thought that the title of "living goods association" would have been more appropriate. (Laughter.) Even the goods which they sent from one railway station to the other were carried by risk notes and the Railway Company was held responsible for any damage caused in transit, but living human beings were not carried with the same care and caution that material goods used to have.

OVERCROWDING.

For, in Railway compartments which were meant to carry only 10 passengers, 20, 25 and 30 passengers were carried without any regard for their health and comfort. It was Mr. B. G. Horniman who said Railway was for the man and not man for the Railway, but the Railway Companies though that man was for the railway and not railway for the man. It was the theme of the present Governor of Bombay that "we were slaves of the law." If so they had to agitate for their rights constitutionally until they got redress or resort to passive resistance as some gentlemen did at Bhusawal and succeeded in abolishing the system of carrying Anglo-Indians and Eurasians in separate reserved compartments. To resort to the latter they would have to pull the emergency chain every minute if they saw more than ten passengers in a compartment. He was glad that the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association was doing such useful work in the interests of the passengers. He concluded by appealing all to get conversant with railway rules so that they can fight for their rights, which they can do by purchasing the books published by Mr. Nensy which gave wide information to the passengers in the matter of their rights.

HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas then said after he read the horrible description of the Moplah train tragedy it struck him to enquire into the state of things that prevailed in other countries in regard to the carrying of prisoners. With a view to get that information he consulted Mr. Jivraj Nensey who threw a flood of light on the subject. He, therefore, brought a resolution on the 13th of February last asking the Government to provide within five years sufficient number of third class carriages to carry pilgrims as well as Indian passengers. He was grieved however at the attitude towards his resolution which some of the Indian members manifested in the Council. The reason why Government had increased railway rates by 25 per cent was that they had executive powers. They knew that if they went to the legislative councils they would not get support from both the houses. If Government used their executive powers the people had a right to agitate not in one part of the country, but all over India and send representations to their elected members in the Councils so that they can bring resolutions in the Councils and tell the Government that public feelings was against their actions which they took under the shelter of executive powers.

MR. JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

Hr. Jivraj G. Nensey said eighty per cent of the railway revenue was derived from third class passengers and yet if they sent any representation to the railway companies to redress the grievances of the Indian passengers they would at times reply that the Municipality was not giving them sufficient water to enable them to run more trains, at times they would plead scarcity of coal and during war time, it was the most convenient peg to hang all their representations upon. The railway companies, it was their common experience, were cancelling very often than not, two or three trains and carried all the passengers congregated on the platform by one train, which would not carry passengers of one or two trains at a time. The passengers being tired of waiting and anxious to go home would even hang on the footboards and the Railway Companies would prosecute those who travelled by the footboard. Strange to say, however, the Railway Act empowered the Agent of the Railway Company to prosecute passengers, but it did not empower the passengers to prosecute the Agent without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. He failed to see why there should be such an individious distinction and anomaly. The reason was that the Act was as old as 1840 and required revision. Not long ago Lord Northcliffe said journeys on Indian railways were very tiresome. If his Lordship felt tired to travel in a first class or a reserved saloon, how much more would he be tired, if he had to travel by a third class compartment packed with thirty instead of ten passengers? If Railway Companies, and particularly, the B. B. and C. I. Railway and G. I. P. Railway could not find sufficient accommodation for the passengers they should stop issuing passes and railway tickets indiscriminately. The German State Railway provided even sleeping berths for third class passengers, whereas the Indian third class passengers had no room even to sit in comfort. He was sorry that their own countrymen, the Indians, were apathetic to their interests in the councils. He concluded by suggesting that all the different provinces in India should have Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Associations, which should elect representatives to meet representatives of the Railway Board every quarter to discuss over the grievances of the railway passengers.

MR. L. ROY SAMPAT.

Mr. L. Roy Sampat said unless they got Swarajya their grievances would never be redressed. He deprecated in the strongest terms the action of some Indians in better position who while travelling with their families either tipped a railway official or locked up the compartment with a key so that other poor passengers may not get in. Also there were other well-to-do Indians who as a rule travelled either by first class or reserved berths and who had not the least knowledge of the grievance of the third class passengers. He advised them to go for an hour—which would be not an unpleasant hour—and stand near a ticket office where hundreds of people were throwing themselves one upon the other, trying to get tickets, the police giving them pushes and at times using batons to keep law and order and the wives of the suffering victims of the callous railway administration standing by with maunds of luggage over their heads waiting for the return of their husbands with their tickets. The sight would give them a lesson which no pleasure travel by reserved saloon or first class compartments would ever give them. The time for agitation and passing of resolutions had long gone by and they were living in a time when action was required. He, therefore, appealed to all to act individually and collectively for the interests of the country.

After Messrs. W. T. Halai and S. S. Mehta had made brief speeches, the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

[BHIL UNREST.

RESISTANCE TO SIROHI STATE TROOPS.

11 BHILLS KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

A communique says:—The attitude of the Bhils and Grassias of Valoria and other villages in the Rohera Tehsil of the Sirohi State has again been one of defiance to the Darbar authorities. Major Pritchard of the Political Department who was deputed to enquire into the cause of the unrest reported that the villagers who had concentrated in large numbers and who had erected a number of *sangars* on the Rohera-Kotra Road, had turned out the Thanadar and burned the Thana huts. The headmen of the villages failed to respond to a summon to appear at Rohera on the 3rd May. A detachment of the Mewar Bhil Corps accompanied by Sirohi State Troops proceeded on the 5th May to deal with the rebels. Resistance was offered to the entry of the troops into Valoria, but the enemy concentration of between two to three thousand was eventually broken up. The Bhils and Grassias then retired to the hills in the direction of Moras. Eleven of the enemy are known to have been killed. The force employed in the operations suffered no casualties.

With reference to the statement made in a Press communique, dated the 10th March last, that the Bhils of Dungarpur State in Rajputana had joined the movement under Moti Lal, it has been ascertained that there is no unrest in that State and the attitude of the Bhils there has not given cause for any anxiety.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN PANCHMAHALS.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH TIGERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, May 6.

The Congress Committee Deputation visited Dabhoi, Bahadarpur, Kavitha and Morkhala recently. Mr. Waman Mukadam addressed the people on Swadeshi and the importance of *khaddar*. He and other volunteers moved in the bazars and streets selling *khaddar*, with the help of local leaders. After completing the programme at Morkhala Mr. Waman Mukadam with two volunteers, Messrs. Gajanan Kulkarani and Somabhai Haragowan, started for Shiorajpore Station. On their way to Station they met at night a very big tiger. At first all the three non-cooperators were frightened but they remembered Mahatma Gandhi and plucked up courage. The tiger was at a distance of about fifteen yards from the cart. It moved with the cart for nearly half a mile after which one tigress joined it. Both the animals moved with the cart for a few furlongs and then went away to the forest. The cart reached the railway station safely.

DEPRESSION OF CONGRESS WORKERS.

PEOPLES' ANXIETY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

Addressing a public meeting last night Mr. Vithalbhai Patel pointed out that he found depression of spirits not in the people but in the Congress workers and outsiders who wanted to see excitement and game between non-cooperators and Government. He was prepared to submit that people were disappointed, but they were disappointed in that they were deprived of the opportunity to suffer for their country.

RECENT ARRESTS IN PUNJAB.

NO DELIBERATE POLICY OF REPRESSION.

GOVT.'S EXPLANATION.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 6.

A lengthy resolution of the Punjab Government, dealing with the recent arrests of Akalis and others, has been published to-day in a "Gazette Extraordinary." The Local Government states that it considers a statement necessary in view of misrepresentation of its recent action as part of a deliberate policy of repression and allegations that its officers have been guilty of making arrests without due cause and using unnecessary force against the persons arrested. The resolution emphasised Government's sympathy with Sikh demands of a religious character and alludes in this connection to Government's deliberate abandonment of all control over the Khalsa College at Amritsar. As regards the movement for reform of the Gurdwaras, it is stated that a bill to establish a special tribunal for the decision of cases connected with the principal Sikh shrines is under consideration and has been approved, with certain modifications, by the Sikh members of the Legislative Council. As soon as it was made plain that there was no disposition on the part of the Sikhs to dispute the claim of the Prabhandhak Committee to the management of the Golden Temple and its connected shrines, Government withdrew all objections to the Committee acting as administrators of the shrines, and at the same time released all persons who had been arrested in connection with the affair of the Golden Temple Treasury keys. These decisions were welcomed by a very large number of Sikhs interested in the religious questions without any political bias against Government.

But there is also an extreme section, which has for some time been combining religious and political cries, and has associated itself with parties whose avowed object is the destruction of the existing Government. Early in February, agitation of a definitely revolutionary character began in certain Sikh villages by the Akalis and others. The number of Akali Associations increased and the resolution gives many instances of their lawless behaviour and of intimidation and terrorism they exercised over the central districts. Some of the Akali bands declared their intention of having a Government of their own. Subordinate officials, etc, were boycotted or humiliated and everything that was possible was done to engender a spirit of lawlessness and contempt for authority. The resolution alludes to the threats to take forcible possession of police stations and other Government buildings and to punishments of almost incredible barbarity inflicted by Co-operation panchayats. It is stated that bands of Akalis insisted on travelling by train without tickets and there were many instances of their intimidating soldiers on leave and threatening them with molestation of their women if they would not leave the army. By the end of February, a conservative estimate put the number of Akalis at 25,000 and in some districts their bands contained a high proportion of criminal classes. Their lawlessness led to a general sense of insecurity and very serious increase in graver forms of crimes. The Akalis came to be regarded as a privileged class owing to the manner in which they moved about in armed bodies brandishing weapons, terrorising passers-by, and displaying contempt for Government. Their behaviour caused serious alarm to more respectable elements of the Sikh community and troops had to be moved about the country to reinforce the civil police.

1000 PERSONS ARRESTED.

Between 20th March and 20th April, about one thousand persons were arrested in all, but a small minority of these being Akalis. The balane included ordinary criminals and persons following different religions, who had joined in the Akali movement from political motives. Similar action was taken in Patiala and Kapurthala States, and some unlicensed arms factories were raided. Action taken by Government was effective. The demeanour of the Akalis is now less truculent, armed bands being rarely encountered and the reign of terrorism and intimidation has, for the time being, at any rate, come to an end, though certain disquieting symptoms still exist. In view of improvement in the general situation, Government directed on the 12th of April that no prosecution should be instituted for political offences committed before the 1st of April and the Commissioners were instructed to satisfy themselves in the case of all persons arrested that good grounds for prosecution existed. To make sure that no persons have been convicted on insufficient material, cases of persons convicted who have not appealed are to be referred to one of the Judges of the High Court, who will bring to the notice of Government any cases in which he considers sentences should be suspended or remitted.

The resolution concludes by expressing the hope of the Local Government that this particular form of lawlessness, which can only end in disaster will not be revived, but should this expectation be disappointed, Government must take all steps necessary to maintain respect for law and to protect its peaceful subjects from violence and intimidation.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

POSTPONEMENT OF RESULTS OF EXAMS

The declaration of the results of Prathna and Sastah Examinations of the Gujerat Vidyapith is postponed to the 15th instant.

FAITH IN REFORMS!

TIRADE AGAINST N. C. O.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

BOMBAY LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

The first Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference was held on Saturday afternoon at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. On the platform were sitting Mr. V. S. Sastri, Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir C. H. Setalwad, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Shaik G. M. Hidyatullah, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Sir G. K. Parakh, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas, Mr. R. A. Hume of the American Mission, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Mr. R. K. R. Cama, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. G. K. Devdhar and Sir S. Reed and Mr. A. H. Byrt of the "Times of India."

Sir D. E. Wacha's speech was read out for him by Mr. Samarth.

SIR D. E. WACHA

Sir D. E. Wacha, Chairman of the Reception Committee, after welcoming the delegates, said in the course of his speech:—

It is indeed a most unfortunate circumstance that at the very threshold of the new reformed constitution, each Presidency and Province should have been confronted with formidable financial embarassments, resulting in serious deficits and leading to animated discussions in their respective legislature, notably in Bengal, Bombay and the United Provinces. Independent of internal politics and the dismal factor of economic depression all over the world, it is needful to bear in mind that part of the grievous financial morass into which the Central Government has been plunged is of its own creation. It has not a little agrravated the difficulties created by the other internal and external factors. It reflex influence on the finances of the Provinces was inevitable. The resultant consequence has been that the provincial administrations were unable to balance income and expenditure without divers shifts and stopgaps, every way undesirable. The Central Government, to my mind, and I have to say it with regret, has to a considerable extent reaped the bitter fruit of the sad lack of that strict vigilance and economy which were needed. It was owing to that want of argus-eyed watchfulness that expenditure, specially of an absolutely unproductive character, was allowed to run for years past at a considerably faster ratio than warranted by the slow growth of a somewhat inelastic revenue. The colossal deficits of an unprecedented character have necessitated the intolerable burden of new and enhanced taxation of wellnigh 30 crores. Excessive taxation, accompanied by high tariff, is extremely undesirable in any Government purporting to administer its finances on sound principles. For such taxation and tariff can only spell financial suicide of a Government in the long run.

INITIAL SUCCESS OF REFORM ACT.

You are well aware how since the Reform Act of 1919 has come into active operation the various legislatures constituted under its provisions have been working in right earnest with fair success. From a pretty close study of their proceedings, I have come to the conclusion that the important work which immediately demands the greatest consideration and activity on the part of the Liberal Party generally is of a two-fold character. For it will be on the satisfactory accomplishment of that work will greatly depend the qualitative character of the diverse legislatures during the period of transition. Their average efficiency will be the test by which they will be allowed larger powers and responsibilities in self-government.

The two fundamental questions in connection with the Councils on which I wish to draw your earnest attention for early practical action are these. Firstly, the expediency of instituting a full and complete system of organisation under the wise guidance and direction of earnest and enthusiastic workers, well experienced in the public lirt of the country. Secondly, a systematic method of educating the electorates the majority of whom are semi-illiterate or illiterate, on well-conceived, well-defined and practical lines. This ignorant mass of voters under the reformed constitution need to be so instructed as to make them thoroughly conversant with the rights and privileges conferred on them by the new Charter of Self-Government, and how to use them with a wise discretion so as to return such representatives to the Legislatures as shall faithfully echo their sentiments and feelings, and urge successfully for a redress of their legitimate grievances and disabilities. These representatives should also be men capable, from their knowledge and experience, to take soberly and constitutionally the initiative in bringing forward measures conducive to the substantial progress of the people socially and economically. Constructive, not nihilistic, measures are needed. For as the proverb goes "*Ex nihilo nihil fit.*"

LIBERAL PROGRAMME.

In order that Indian Liberals may become really helpful to the country and be a power and influence for good, it is essential that at this initial stage in Self-Government, to form Committees of the very best men of mature experience and wide knowledge in public affairs who may be available to devise a system which shall aim at making the Liberal Party an instrument for the better progress of the country on the lines just indicated. On my part I would crave leave to submit for your consideration the following points which I deem greatly conducive to the fulfilment of the aims and objects of the Liberal Party:—

1. Full representation of the masses of the party, that is, the rank and file, by the body elected to control party affairs.

2. Simplification of machinery to be adopted at elections.

3. Ability to reach directly, with a minimum of trouble, the rank and file of the party, specially for eliciting genuine popular opinion.

4. Appointment of a large number of the party of definite duties and responsibilities. There should be a prevention of that indefinite allocation which signifies that everybody's business is nobody's business.

5. Definite ascertainment by all available means of the opinion of individual members of intelligence of the electorates.

6. Constant keeping alive of an intelligent interest in public questions among the bulk of the party.

7. Provision of simple but efficient machinery for practical education. This is above all *the* most important of all considerations.

I refrain from further discoursing on the aforesaid points. I am, however, not unmindful of the fact, from my long experience, that such work as just specified is uphill and almost new in some respects. But unless Indian Liberals are in earnest and keen on the ordered development and progress of political life in this country on the best model, all efforts, more or less of a desultory character, will be of no avail.

NO COMPROMISE OF LIBERAL PRINCIPLES.

Leading members of the party should put their shoulders to the wheel. Self-help, rightly directed, is bound to bring fair success in the long run. At this stage I hope you will permit me to recall to your memory what a majority of you have no doubt learnt about party principles. It has long been recognised in Great Britain that the fundamental principles for which a party stands must never be allowed to be cast to the winds. There may be groups under each party. These may entertain their individual opinions and interests. But it is understood that on crucial occasions, where principles are at stake, groups must subordinate their individual opinions, in order to support whole-heartedly the principles for which the party is pledged. Gambetta once shrewdly observed that parties represent principles based on great ideals, while groups only stand for interests. Again, while there can be compromise on matters of details there never can be any compromise of principles. This maxim has been most ably and lucidly demonstrated, as you are aware, by that accomplished statesman and seer, Viscount Morley.

INDIANISATION CERTAIN—BUT SLOW AND SURE.

The Act recognises that in future Indian political and economic development shall proceed on Indian lines. Indianisation of all branches of the Administration is bound to be accomplished. However the bureaucracy, who still cling to their vested interests, may do their best, as there are signs to be generally noticed, to retard its steady realisation, it is inevitable that it should be an accomplished fact. The popular tide in the direction is unmistakably rising and it is only a question of time when the firmness, tact and sober judgment on the part of the popular representatives, may bring it to a complete fruition. That an irreducible number of picked and most experienced Englishmen will have to be retained for a long time cannot be gainsaid. For, say what we will, there is no denying the fact that the help of the most brainy of British administrative experts will be essential till self-government has arrived at the stage of its vigorous manhood. But there is not the least doubt in my own mind that the Act, with all its imperfections (no human constitution has hitherto been known to be perfect) provides the machinery towards that end. It is so devised that in due course conditions will be created which will enable Indians to work out their own national salvation as a free and self-governing people. I am sure none would venture to deny this fact.

I repeat I have not the least doubt in my own mind that the self-government to which Indians ardently aspire, in consequence of the national awakening that has been steadily going on since 1885, and notably since the introduction of the Morley-Minto Reforms, is bound to be realised, provided Indians are true to themselves and make every legitimate effort for the success of the Act. Care and caution, however, shall have to be taken that the change proceeds on lines of ordered progress. There should not be any sharp and sudden dislocation of machinery which in its consequences may prove catastrophic. Just as in the economic world it has been recognised that a sudden deflation of currency needs to be avoided at all costs and hazard lest a financial crisis with panic may ensue, so, too, in the matter of political changes of a radical character.

FAITH IN LIBERALISM.

In his concluding exhortation, Sir Dinsha said:—It is obvious therefore that the Liberal Party should bestir themselves from now to begin earnestly to organise themselves for that important fundamental purpose. I am at the end of my journey in this life after having devoted the best of my ability and light for well nigh half a century to the service of my city and country. I feel I must now doff the armour I have worn so long. But I have deep and abiding faith in our Liberal creed, and that you, gentlemen, who have subscribed to that creed, will not disperse before placing on record your resolution on this subject. I am confident that in the Liberal ranks there are to be found at the present juncture "strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands" to carry on this great national work. I now resume my seat only requesting you to firmly bear in mind those sterling lines of Tennyson:—

Men, my brothers, men the workers,
Ever reaping some thing new,
That which they have done but earnest
For the things they will do.

SIR C. H. SETALVAD.

Sir C. H. Setalvad then proposed that Mr. V. S. Sastri should take the chair. He said although the reforms were not adequate and although the Liberal Party had asked for more, they decided to accept the Act of 1919 as the first instalment and substantial step towards self-government. The Liberal Party then stood apart from the other party as the latter's methods would inevitably lead to bloodshed and anarchy and loss of life. Recently, appeals had been made to his party to sink their differences and join the other party in the land. But thoughtful persons would see that the differences between the principles and methods of the Liberal and the other party were so fundamental and real, that it was impossible—so long as the other party stood for paralysing Government, which meant disaster to the country—it was impossible for the Liberal party to be on the same platform with them. The wisdom of the Liberal Party had been fully realised by the achievements of the various councils and the Legislative Assembly. They knew how they had retrenched expenditure and got repealed the various repressive measures of Government like the Press Act and the Rowlatt Act. He thanked the I.C.S. for the loyal support which it had given,—certainly in this Presidency,—to the Government and the Ministers, and for placing their experience and abilities at their disposal. The Liberal Party stood for the early realisation of full and responsible Government both in the provinces and the Central Government; it stood for law and order and security of life and property, all of which were absolutely essential for the early realisation of self-government. He asked the Liberal Party to stand by those principles.

MR. P. C. SETHNA.

Mr. P. C. Sethna, seconding, said before Mr. Sastri's denunciation even the officials quailed! He had fought vigorously against the unconstitutional methods of agitation in this country and he had enhanced the reputation of India throughout the civilised world! He had received the freedom of the city of London and he had been applauded for full five minutes in the Guildhall. Those were his achievements. Mr. Sethna then referred to a morning paper which was antagonistic to them and said with reference to the remark that Mr. Sastri was full of vanity and considered himself a new messiah that it was a base calumny and those opinions were the outcome of passion and prejudice.

Rao Bahadur Kale and Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth further supported and Mr. Sastri took his chair amidst applause.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS,

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, in the course of his presidential address lasting over ninety minutes, said he was not sufficiently well equipped to go into the details of the administration of the Presidency and he asked to be excused on that account; neither could be speak on the "Present Situation" as they would like him to. In the course of his speech he was likely to differ from them in many things and he wanted to tell them that the views which he was going to express were not the views of the party to which he belonged, but his own.

He asked them to consider whether there was peace amongst them to-day,—peace, apart from the circumstance of civil disharmony. There was peace on the surface, but there was not peace at heart,—that contentment which could be called the "inward peace of the soul." He well remembered on board the vessel, just before landing in Bombay, during the last few days of his voyage, being racked with anxiety as to what might take place in this country in consequence of the arrests that were going on. It was a relief to be told that the peace of the country was not disturbed, although his informants were divided as to the real causes of that peace. He was sorry that here and there they were still hearing of civil disobedience, but they need not take that talk very seriously His real conviction was that outward peace was really established. The next question was how they of the Liberal Party should cooperate with others in this country, to convert this outward into inward and lasting peace.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT.

They must consider the movement which was now lying down under exhaustion. He did not want to embitter controversy, but they (Liberals) must make up their minds as to the character of the movement of which they only saw the suspense. The N. C. O. movement had, at the outset, the exceptional advantage of having from the very start of functioning under the guidance of one whose character was beyond cavil and whose motives were beyond suspicion. (Cheers.). Such a movement naturally enjoyed great advantage and he must again give his tribute to the way in which its great prestige and ability were lent, although for the time being only, to the great social causes that they all had at heart—the question of the depressed classes, the removal of untouchability, the question of temperance including in it prohibition and swadeshi. He spoke with admiration of the movement which had carried to the remotest corners the gospel of Swaraj and stirred the hearts of young people to sacrifice to the cause of their Motherland He then referred to the harm which the movement had done to the country. He said so in sorrow rather than in anger or a spirit of recrimination That movement had caused the destruction of much valuable property both public and private; it had caused the loss of many lives; it had indirectly been the means of the deprivation of the liberties of nearly 20 thousand of their fellow-countrymen. It had strengthened the hands of the executive and enabled them to employ forces of repression almost without restraint. It had given more than a decent excuse for the maintenance and increase even perhaps of the military burdens in the land It had caused outbursts of ill-feeling as between races and communities, almost unparalleled in the history of this sore-stricken land. Strange to say in his own Presidency such friendly understanding as existed between Hindus and Moslems was torn up by the root. It had again manifested to the world, how Indians, when excited by angry passion, could be guilty of barbarity, with that character of spirituality which one wished to establish amongst the nations of the world. It had enormously increased such slave mentality as existed before. It had displayed that their common people could not stand against crude and unrestricted propaganda. Likewise, it had exhibited, on a scale never seen before, the desparity between profession and practice, namely the boycott of schools and colleges. Unhappily for the movement, and happily for them, the educational institutions had not been boycotted. It had produced among the people a curious psychology—the people were falling into excessive pessimism. They wanted to be detatched from life, from their activities, and do nothing and so add nothing to their karma It had spread a spirit of revolt and undermined the foundation on which rested the obedience to law and order. Above all his complaint was this. While, professing to hit the Government and saving the people it had throughout its activities hit the people more and more, like the ignorant mother who brings her child home after he had been roughly handled by a neighbour's son perhaps and belabours him asking—why did you move out of the house.

DISTRUST OF GOVERNMENT.

If they wanted to progress safely in the future, it was their duty to see that nothing occurred in the political atmosphere, nothing was done in any quarter which might threaten the revival and the activity of that sort. It was their duty to fortify that outward peace until it became a real and durable peace. They might say to the Government that they should remove the cause of discontent. But it was not a simple matter. They must remember that there were so many vested interests to be considered. Let them take the instance of their young men who were excluded from the army, although a resolution had been passed to that effect nearly five years ago. No beginning had yet been made in the matter, although he believed that in course of time such grievances would be removed by Government. He asked Government and their agents to construe the Reform Act in a more liberal spirit than they had hitherto done. The truth was that there was no real satisfaction; people were embittered and sore; there was brooding despondency in the hearts of the pepole. He had never known such profound distrust of Government as there was to-day, such absolute want of faith in government, such rude tendency to put their declarations and their resolutions as of no value whatever. He knew for a fact that very good people had gone so far as to say that he who took tea with an Englishman was a traitor and that he who maintained social amenities with a foreigner was playing the game of the betrayal of his country, at a favourable opportunity. People wanted proofs and not mere resolutions, that the Government wanted to use the Reform Act for the advantage of the people and that they were going to interpret it more liberally. There was no better way of creating confidence in the minds of the people than by offering to capable Indians a few secretaryships. He asked the Minister of Education (Mr. Paranjpye) to appoint an Indian to the post of Director of Education, in order to strengthen his own hands.

GOVT'S. REPRESSIVE POLICY.

The road to peace was by no means easy, for it was blocked by such a serious thing as the imprisonment, for various causes and various terms, of something like twenty thousand of our people. Several of them, young and immature people, were lead into ways of disaster, it might be in a mistaken sense of patriotism, but young, ardent eager and animated by a high purpose, whose incarceration was causing poignant feelings of distress all over the country It was impossible to believe people falling into normal conditions of political action unless that was done. Was it impossible? He did not think so. They in Bombay had no cause for complaint for the way in which the "rebellious" activities of the N. C. Os. had been dealt with in that province. But in the United Provinces and Bengal and in Madras people had been arrested and imprisoned simply because they had come forward as volunteers. ("Shame"). It was a gratuitous addition to the sufferings of the people, and the sooner the people who were marched to the jail for technical offences were liberated the better. People who had committed more serious offences might have their cases then considered by the authorities and set at liberty. But the people of India would refuse to be satisfied if nothing was done in the constitutional direction almost immediately. He recognised the immediate necessity of some such kind of extended power being granted to the people.

SUGGESTION FOR A DEPUTATION.

The speaker then said there were several ways of getting those powers. One of them he was told, was to make a great effort either by way of deputation or by memorial or by any other way asking the Imperial authorities of Great Britain to grant them full provincial autonomy. If they could get an unsolicited boon by such means no one would rejoice more than he. Mr. Sastri said that they should educate the electorate and when the next election took place in the year 1924 to select a few members, to send a deputation to England, with a view to demanding full provincial autonomy. It was useless to think that Englishmen would grant them further powers without their working for them. No doubt sometimes in their moral exaltation, Englishmen thought they were angels. But they must not depend on those moods. Diarchy had worked well in those provinces where the Executive councillors and the ministers were properly consulted whenever a serious step was taken. The speaker then referred to the repressive action taken by the Government and complained that section 144 was being illegally used by them. He was not very anxious for any changes in the Central Government; he was not very enthusiastic for more powers in the Central Government because he feared they might lose more more than they would gain.

DUTY OF LIBERALS.

Concluding he called the Liberal Party as the reasonable party in this country. They wished to act with the least disturbance in any way. They wanted to push along the line, if possible, of least resistance. They knew that there were not angels in England or in India. He did not atribute to Englishmen any virtues intrinsically superior to those which Indians possessed. He did not proceed on the faith that Indians had only to prove their fitness to get what they wanted. He asked them not to have any delusion of that kind. Englishmen had duties to Indians and Indians had duties to Englishmen. Those duties sometime crossed each other. If they asked for confidence and trust, they were bound to return that confidence and trust. There were some who wanted them to believe that Englishmen were nothing but angels from breakfast till dinner. He wished those nobler impulses were more. He asked Indians to be patient and persevering.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE FORMED.

After Mr. Sastri had concluded he announced the formation of subjects committee which included the names of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Chimanlal Setalved and the ministers who were present. Those names were approved and the meeting then adjourned, till 11 a.m. on Sunday.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference:—1. (a) That it is essential that effective measures should be taken on behalf of the Liberal Party to organise and educate the electorate of this Presidency.

(b) That with a view to carrying out the work as early as possible in an efficient and practical manner this Conference hereby appoints a Standing Working Committee consisting of the following with power to add to their number.

2. This Conference earnestly urges upon the Secretary of State for India and the British Parliament the necessity of accelerating the pace for the attainment of complete Self Government and towards that end the taking of steps for the immediate introduction of

(i) full responsible Governmesnt in the Provinces and (ii) responsibility in the Central Government in all departments except the military, political and foreign.

3. This Conference declares its staunch adherence to the policy of attaining Self Government by constitutional means and is of opinion that towards that end it is essential that law and order and security of life and property should be maintained in the country by all legitimate means.

4. This Conference wishes to record its strong protest against the unfair treatment meted out to the Presidency of Bombay in the financial arrangement made under the Reforms with special reference to taking over as Imperial Revenues practically the whole of the growing income-tax revenue. To saddle a Province which contains two important industrial centres and two important sea-ports with the entire resultant cost of higher standards of efficiency in the direction of mintenance of law and order, improved sanitation, technical and other forms of education, etc., and to deprive it wholly of the sources of revenue which are largely fostered by such special expenditure, cannot but be regarded as wholly inequitable. This Conference is of opinion that it is necessary for a fair financial settlement that the Presidency of Bombay should have a substantial share of the growing income-tax revenue.

5. This Conference strongly urges that it is essential on the grounds both of progress and of economy, that the pace of Indianisation of the Services should be accelerated.

6. This Conference urges that the Government of Bombay will continue to make strenuous efforts to economise expenditure in the administration so that a financial equilibrium may be reached as early as possible and larger sums made available for ration-building department.

7. The Conference accords full support to the Resolutions adopted by the Indian Legislative Assembly in February last with regard to the equal status of Indians in South and East Africa and emphatically disapproves of the unfair policy foreshadowed by the Colonial Secretary in reference to the future administration of Kenya Colony as far as the rights and privileges of Indian settlers are concerned.

8. This Conference puts on record its deep appreciation of the great services rendered by Mr. Montagu to this country during the period of his official connection with it, as Secretary of State and regards his resignation as a misfortune to India. The Conference further expresses its conviction that any departure from his policy towards India will have dangerous political consequences.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

9. This Conference trusts that all possible efforts will be made to remove the stigma of untouchability which at present attaches to the so-called Depressed Classes and urges on the Government to make strong efforts for providing special facilities for education and equal chances of employment both to them and the backward classes.

10. Viewing with the greatest alarm the enormous growth of military expenditure during the last three years, which has been the principal cause of the unprecedented deficits in the budgets of the Central Government, necessitating the intolerable burden of new and enhanced taxation of 30 crores, this Conference places on record its considered opinion that it is imperative to bring down that expenditure to the level of the pre-war period. Unless the Government of India makes strenuous efforts in this important direction there will be no escape from a condition of bankruptcy, wholly calamitous to the moral and material prosperity of the country and its people.

11. This Conference stronly supports the demands of the Indian Mussalmans in regard to the revision of the Peace Treaty with Turkey and urges upon Parliament the necessity of meeting the religious requirements of the Indian Moslem Community.

12. This Conference urges on the attention of Government as also the public the great need for accelerating the process of nation-building and in particular emphasizes the need for adequate financial provision for the following:—

(a) The spread of primary education on a steadily widening basis so as to meet the requirements of all sections of the people specially the communities still backward in education and the depressed or untouchable classes, accompanied by facilities of hostels, scholarships and free studentships; (b) Spread of industrial and technical instruction among the artisan classes; (c) Systematic improvement of agriculture in this presidency by expediting the construction of the larger irrigation works now proceeding, and by undertaking similar work; (d) Encouragement and stimulation of Cottage industries on co-operative lines which would supplement small agricultural incomes; (e) The development of forests and the exploitation of their products for industrial and commercial purposes.

A REMINDER.

The following leaflet distributed to the people who attended the Liberal Conference was issued under the signature of Mr. L. R. Tairsie:—"Liberals" of India. Will you please read what the greatest Liberal Mr. Cobden says:—The entire scheme of our rule in India is based on the assumption that the natives will be the willing instruments of their own humiliation."

WILL YOU PAUSE.
REFLECT AND ACT?

Will you save India from humiliation by joining the Congress and fighting for Swaraj?

IMPRESSIONS.

The much-advertised and long-expected Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference took place in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. At the outset it must be mentioned that the donor of the sum with which the Hall has been built had made it a condition of gift that no *political* meetings should be held in the Hall. The "Liberal Conference" must not have been a political conference in any way, in that its politics are more theoretical than practical! The Secretary had already informed the public that 140 people had gathered under the banner of the Liberal Party, but the sightseers who had come there numbered, all told, about 400. On the platform, as was only proper, there was a bunch of Knights and Rao Bahadurs who had hied to the Conference from the districts to lend weight of their presence. All the Indian members of Government were there—the two Executive Councillors and the three Ministers. These gentlemen again honoured the Subjects Committee by being its members and the question may pertinently be asked whether Executive Councillors and Ministers should take part in politics, although those politics were dear to the heart of Government. It might, again, be asked whether the Conference was a Government affair, from beginning to end. This is the first time that Executive Members have openly come on the platform and identified themselves with a party.

The Liberal Party does not seem to be touched by the appeal of swadeshi, let alone khaddar. The country might go to rack and ruin, but these gentlemen were there, neat and spruce, attired in their conventional English dress, or broadcloth coats. They perhaps believe that Swaraj can be won by imitation of the rulers.

Sir D. E. Wacha, as Chairman of the Reception Committee complained about the heavy taxation and the excessive expenditure and congratulated the various legislatures on the success they had attained in the working of the Reform Act. Their efficiency, he told the audience, would be the test by which they would get greater powers from Government. He asked them to educate the electorates as if that were an easy affair for these gentlemen whose constituents in only a few instances run into hundreds! The speaker then mentioned the causes which had led to the collapse of the Liberal and Conservative parties in the last election,—and most of them are pertinent to the case of the party which he represented. It is unnecessary to go into the speech at any great length. It was read out for Sir Dinshaw by Mr. N. M. Samarth who since his entry into the Assembly has rapidly risen in the Liberal Party. This was the gentleman who called the N. C. O.'s "outlaws" in the Assembly. His body bulged with evident pride when he said his Master was Sir Dinshaw, and he repeated this again and again.

After the Chairman's speech had finished Sir C. H. Setalvad got up to propose that Mr. Sastri should take the chair and in so doing he laid down, as an Executive Councillor, the Government's policy with regard to N. C. O.s. He rejected the appeal made to the Liberal Party to join hands with the people, as the methods and principles of his party were so different from those of the popular party. Paralysing Government would be a disaster to the country, and their wisdom had been fully realised by their achievements in the legislatures. He followed the latest fashion of the day, by giving his tribute to the I.C.S. who were so anxious to do well by the people and said "peace and order"—poor things!—were quite essential for the good Government of the country—and his party stood for them! Mr. Sethna, who followed him, made a speech of fulsome adulation at which even Mr. Sastri blushed. He recounted his achievements in Europe and particularly in London where the audience actually cheered him to the echo for five long minutes! Prodigious! He then fell on this poor journal and indignantly repudiated the charges levelled against his hero that he had any vanity, etc., but the audience was not very responsive to his righteous anger! The two Rao Bahadurs who followed him spoke of their admiration for the hero of the hour in unmeasured terms and Mr. Sastri duly took his seat.

There has been a serious falling off in the quality of Mr. Sastri's oratory since he has

(Continued on next page.)

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FAITH IN REFORMS.

(Continued from previous page.)

hob-nobbed with Imperial "statesmen" in the marble halls of Europe and America. Or it may be that he was not happy yesterday. He was laboured. He was not inspiring or felicitous. There was neither any moral appeal in his speech, nor any "bite". It was commonplace and even Mr. Samarth could have made a better. Perhaps the halo of Imperial statesmanship, which he has so easily acquired at the cost of the people of India, since his peregrination on the Continent and in America, has made his head ache. Or, perhaps, as he gave a hint in the very beginning, his differences with the Liberal Party, and he said his views were his own and not that of the official party, and the evident anxiety of steering clear of so many members of Government—there were enough on the platform to hold a cabinet meeting—must have made him so commonplace in his speech. At any rate, expect his devoted admirers, nobody could say that Mr. Sastri's performance was a creditable one! There was nothing in his speech. He expressed the conventional regret—it was not even regret—at the imprisonment of so many thousands of his countrymen in vindication of law and order—for which his friend had thumped only a short while ago—but made no mention of the Mahatma for whose arrest he had given his moral support to the Government. Mr. Sastri's panacea for swaraj was his own! It was to send a deputation to England to melt the hard hearts of the rulers. There was no peace in the country, he told his friends,—and it did not require Mr. Sastri to give them that bit of information. He then balanced the virtues of N. C. O. against its drawbacks, and asked his disciples to try for a few Government Secretaryships here and there. Even he, however, complained of the many illegal acts of Government, although, according to Sir Chimanlal, it was all in the way of maintaining "peace and order" for Government. In fine, there was nothing illuminating, nothing original, nothing inspiring and nothing constructive, excepting the suggestion that a deputation should be sent to England for begging purposes.

In the arid waste of words in which he indulged for more than ninety minutes not for a single minute was he able to rivet the attention of the audience by a single good suggestion. Facetiousness he mistook for wit; verbosity for originality; repetition for lucidity; and details for profoundity. His affected speech was barren of any constructive programme. The whole thing struck the audience as unworthy of his reputation as an orator, an orator of Imperial renown. Perhaps Mr. Sastri now that he has become an Imperial asset has no time to go into the vital problems of such a poor country as his own motherland. His genius is for second-hand things.

When Mr. Sastri had finished his speech, the lists of names for the Subjects Committee were read out. Government was fully represented on it, and if the European members of the Executive Council were excluded, it is their own fault for they were not present at the Conference.

On Sunday the Conference passed a number of resolutions. Whatever the Liberals may lack, they are not wanting in that quality, which in vulgar parlance is called "cheek." The very first resolution that was moved gave them an opportunity of abusing the N. C. O.'s to their heart's content, and no name was bad enough for those unhappy creatures. Sinners, liars, rogues, etc.—these were too good compliments to be paid to them. One or two superannuated gentlemen, who must be Government pensioners, acted the part of "pantaloons." One Mr. Chimulgund asked others to sacrifice their wealth for the sake of propaganda and asked the youth to come forward for propaganda work.

REPRESSION IN TAMIL NADU.

CASE AGAINST MR. K. S. M. IYER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May, 6.

Srijut Kolathur S. Margam Iyer of North Arcot, who is an ardent and prominent Congress worker in Tamil Nadu and member of the All-India Congress Committ, has been served with summons under Section 108, Clauses (A) and B.) and the case is posted to 12th May for trial before, the Sub-Divisional First Class Magistrate, Vellore, at Sethia Vijayanagaram camp near Arni. He became prominent in the public field since 1913, when he organised the first Madras railway strike. Ever since he has distinguished himself as an all-India figure. He is an ex-station master dismissed by the M. S. M. Ry. authorities for organising, the railway strike.

A Bijapur message of the 7th instant says:—

Mr. L. M. Bose Executive Engineer died of sunstroke last night.

The Clan Liner "Macnaughton" left Liverpool on the morning of the 5th instant.

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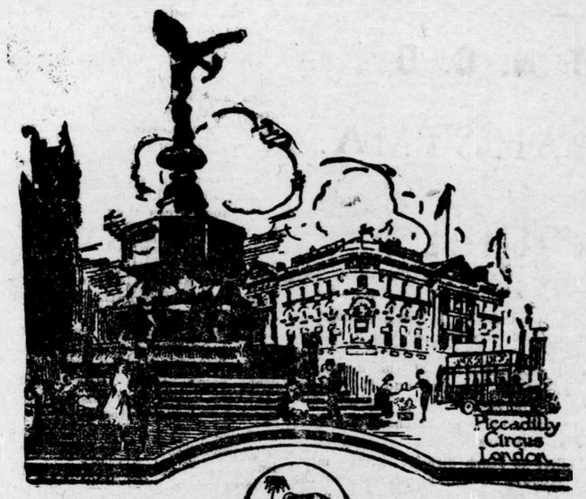

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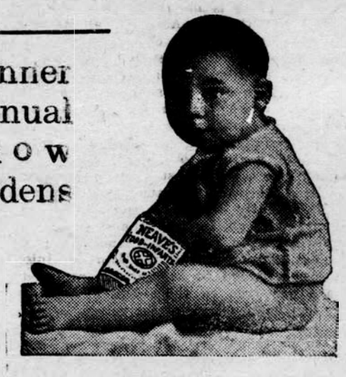

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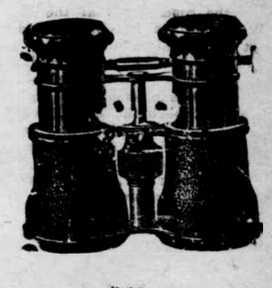

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Literature and Art.

HINDU RELIGION.

SCIENCE, TRUTH AND RATIONALISM AS TESTS OF HINDU RELIGION.—By K. R. Ramasubb Sastri, Printed at the Ananta Rama Varma Press, Trivandrum—Price Re. 1.

This is an able exposition of that intricate conglomeration of philosophic and metaphysical ideas that go to make up what is popularly known as Hinduism. The exposition is more or less on the lines now rendered familiar to us by expounders of Theosophy. The learned author himself appears to be a Theosophist and though he does not say so, the intelligent classification of the intricate branches of metaphysics and comparative Religion that is displayed throughout the work lead the average reader to the only conclusion possible viz that Author is treading in the familiar path of Col. Olcott and Mrs. Besant. But though the arrangement and setting of the work may be peculiarly Theosophic, the author has none the less put his own originality in the crucible and worked out an excellent and readable exposition of an otherwise abstruse subject.

The idea of teaching Eastern philosophy to a haughty and race-proud white man in the person of a Collector of a District through the mouth of his own usually subservient and despised Sheristedar is distinctly exhilarating to the reader who learns with a smile how the haughty local representative of a *mabap* Sircar is led to believe unwillingly that something good can come out of the Religion of a mere *native*. The Collector is gradually led from mere curiousity to an ultimate admiration of the philosophy of the East. What that Collector went through—the passage from contempt, to curiosity and thence to admiration—is just what the average reader too will feel on a persual of the book. We would however recommend to the author that the Sanscrit quotations may in the next Edition at least be printed in the Nagari Script rather than in the Malayalee, as the latter is not so widely read as the former. We congratulate the Author on his praiseworthy attempt to popularise his country's Religion by explaining its Rationalistic basis.

HISTORICAL DRAMA.

SANGIT RAJ-SANNYASA:—By the late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari. Published by Saraswati Mandal Poona; Price Re 1-4-0. Sangit Raj-Sannyas is a posthumous publication.

It is an incomplete historical drama written by that welknown another the late Mr. Gadkari. As is usual with all his works, whether dramatic or poetic,—the present one also possesses all the characteristics of a highly artistic mind; and as such they can only be appreciated by the intelligentsia of Maharashtra. The author here-in has successfully attempted a revival of the Marathi language as was spoken in the times of Shivaji. The narrative is a famous incident in Maratha history. Sambhaji the son of Shivaji—although gifted with all the martial virtues combines in himself some vices too. Under the influence of the latter, he appoints an utterly worthless man by name Kalusha as his prime-minister. He commits many more extravagances immoral as well as irreligious. The climax is reached when his step-mother is done to death by him by means of immuring her in a well. This series of diabolical deeds disquiets all the other Maratha Sardars. The action of the drama starts from this stage of circumstances, and in the course of the five acts—all incomplete—, the another depicts two extremely brave and loyal lieutuants in Hiroji and Sabaji. The latter, true to his salt, having daringly entered the enemies' camp where Sambhaji is held a prisoner, offers to release him by substituting himself there. But Sambhaji refuses. It is here that the moral of the drama is best laid down, which in the words of Sambhaji, run "A King is wielder of the world without its enjoyments."

Such are his utterances in the sanest moments of Sambhaji. He, willingly remains in the prison as a penance for all his misdeeds, asks Sabaji to return home with his message, that Rajaram, his step-brother, be crowned and the kingdom of the Marathas be retained intact.

This plain thread of historical narration, has been coloured by the author mixing it with a love-affair which though slight in action, is intense in emotion. The beloved of the Lover lays down her life for that of Yesubai—the Queen of Sambhaji, Another instance of illegitimate love is also brought in, which presents a bold contrast with that sacrificing Love mentioned above. The drama, on the whole, is in best conformity with the prominent merits attributed to its famous author. No complete criticism can be however pronounced, as the work unfortunately is only half-finished. The unmistakable tendency to bring about innumerable puns and un-ending alliteration. has however made the expression of the language far-fetched to a considerable extent. This nevertheless is a general characteristic appearing through all the dramatic works of this author.

SCULPTURE.

SCULPTURE OF TO-DAY.—2 Vols. Kineton Parkes. Chapman and Hall, London.

It is possible that the system of instruction formulated by an alien and comparitively unimaginative people, the system that has almost entirely sterilised the natural artistic sense of the "educated" and converted culture into a drawing-room accomplishment, should have reconciled the intellectual class in this country to the ignorance and the neglect, common amongst it, of artistic surroundings. The pathetic contentment with which even these who are generally regarded as enlightened tolerate the atrocities in stone and marble strewn in towns and cities all over the country by a bureaucracy both alien and irresponsible are a living testimony to the conditions that have not only denationalised us but dehumanised us as well. Mr. Kineton Parkes has prepared a text-book on modern sculpture presumably for the benefit of the average English reader. He has attempted to review for him the current tendencies in sculpture all over the civilised world. His first volume deals with the various schools of sculpture in Great Britain, America and Japan. He treats of the Continental schools of sculpture in the second volume. But while he is painstaking enough to trace the obscure beginnings in some of the Continental countries and in Japan he has consciously or unconsciously omitted all reference about sculpture in this country. The omission is significant and even inexplicable. It is significant in as much as it reveals another orthodox weakness of European text-book writers on art. Until recently their readers were assured that there was nothing like modern art on this side of the Mediteranean. But the assurance has been of late reluctantly withdrawn. Indian painting and architecture along with those of other Eastern countries have begun to occupy some space in the art periodicals of Europe. But Indian sculpture is still practically ignored. The story is soon bound to be repeated. And, Indian sculpture will no doubt secure the recognition due to it. In the meantime we might as well pause to study the causes of the general ignorance. Mr. Parkes' omission is inexplicable in the sense that the monotonous frequency with which he enumerates the statues transported wholesale to this country by English sculptors should have failed to suggest to him the necessity of enlightening his readers about similar indigenous artistic endeavours. He has possibly borrowed the belief of the exporters whose interest it is to deny their existence. However that may be, there cannot be any doubt that so long as we remain indifferent to the artistic requirements of our cities and so long as we remain indifferent to statues to be imported wholesale from abroad we must be prepared to welcome not only the exotic ugliness but the destruction of all possibilities of an appropriate recognition and manifestation of national sculpture. Apart from the omission Mr. Parkes' book contains much that would be useful to those desirous of learning the directions in which the sculptors in the various countries are guiding their movements and activities. His survey of the movements might suggest thoughts that would change the common conceptions or misconceptions about sculpture. His suggestions about the proper placing of statues and their appropriate environment deserve the attention of those responsible for the arrangement of public monuments in our cities. It is assumed of course that they are responsible and that they know that they are responsible. If they are incompetent or irresponsible there should be other people who are endowed with at least the minimum of artistic instincts to take their place. For it is time the cities gave some scope and training for the national sculptors. Mr. Parkes' book has the defect which in a book meant for the average reader, ought to be avoided. In trying to make his book more or less comprehensive he has modified the explanatory character of the book. It frequently enumerates where it should explain or even omit.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

THE GREAT TRIAL of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Banker. Edited by Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon and a foreward written by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., Madras. Price As six.

This is a small book, but it will be treasure for the future students of India's Non-violent National Evolution. "The most epic event of modern times" is here recorded. We all know that the eighteenth of every month is a day of National Consecration—a day of fasting, prayer and sacrifice—for Indians. We also know the great event that took place on the 18th of one of the months for which reason that particular date was selected to be held reverently by the nation. Lest the significance of anniversary should be forgotten this little book is recommended to all Indians. It will serve to remind generations still unborn that, on the 18th day of March 1922 the saintliest son of India was sentenced to six years imprisonment for the crime of placing the service of his country and God above obedience to man-made law which as the Mahatma himself said in his statement before the Court is "designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen."

When we open this book we are, in the eloquent words of Mrs. Naidu who contributes the foreward "sped across the centuries to a different land and a different age when a similar drama was enacted and another divine and gentle teacher was crucified for spreading a kindred gospel with a kindred courage." We realise "that the lowly Jesus of Nazareth cradled in a manager furnished the only true parallel in history to this sweet invincible apostle of Indian liberty who has loved humanity with surpassing compassion and approached the poor with the mind of the poor." The rhetoric of this passage may appear emotional, but more truth engendered it. And any one conversant with the history of Jesus Christ cannot but remember, his trial before Pontius Pilate when he reads about the trial of Mahatma Gandhi.

Besides the whole proceedings of the trial, the book contains as appendices the three articles of Mahatma Gandhi published in "Young India" for which he and Mr. Banker were charged. They were:—

(a) "Tampering with Loyality;" "Young India" September 29th, 1921.

(b) "A Puzzle and its Solution"; "Young India" December 13th, 1921.

(c) "Shaking the Manes;" "Young India" February 23rd, 1922.

THE ENGLISH REVIEWS AND QUARTERLIES.

The April Numbers of the Nineteenth Century and After, the Fortnightly Review, the Quarterly Review and the Round Table are to hand. The Subjects dealt with range over a variety of topics as far apart as Napoleon at St. Helena and Byron's Letters to the Near East Problem and the Khilafat Question. The political crisis in England and the whirligig of European politics as represented by the maddening succession of Conferences—Washington, Cannes and Genoa naturally come in for a good deal of attention and some adverse creticism.

Mr. J. B. Firth furnishes a clever analysis of the tangled skein of English politics in his article "Is Lloyd George in dispensable?" (Fortnightly Review) and by a process of reductio ad absurdum endeavours to maintain that as matters stand, whatever the sins of omission and commission of the Coalition Government may have been and are, there is no efficient alternative Government to it at present. Mr. Firth gives an excellent pen portrait of the "Welsh Wizard" and has clearly made a happy hit in designating the astute Mr. George as "the very working model of a perfectly equipped opportunist."

The Conferences are ably dealt with in a series of articles "Washington and After" by Admiral Lord Westor-Wemyss (XIXth century) and in "Cannes, Genoa and the Economic Revival" (the Round Table). The falling out of thieves over the division of booty is an institution as old as the hills and these Conferences divested of their artificial trapping and stripped of the pomp of circumstance are nothing but a repetition of this sorry spectacle. There is yet another interesting side light thrown on these Conferences. Scheherazade in the Arabian Nights entertainments averts impending execution of sentence of death by diverting the attention and rivetting the interest of her tyrant lord by a never-ending succession of stories, which she manages to leave unfinished at their most interesting stage when dawn breaks and thus secures fresh leases of life for herself. Mr. Lloyd George resembles the artful Scheherazade for by adroitly manipulating and timing Conferences he has managed to secure fresh leases of life. The problem of how long the Coalition can continue in this hand-to-mouth existence and how long Mr. George can maintain his precarious hold on office is interestingly discussed by Harold Spender in his article "The Confusion of Parties" (Fortnightly Review).

The troubled situation in the Near East and the ever-increasing crescendo of discontent in Ireland, Egypt and India also come in for their share of attention. Sir Valentine Chirol contributes an instructive article "The ending of the Egyptian Deadlock" (Fortnightly Review) and the same question is approached from another angle by J. A. Spender in the Quarterly Review. Both these writers deal with the question with sympathy and frankly advocate the abandonment of the policy of the "iron hand in the velvet glove" for one of conciliation and friendship.

The Round Table has an article on the trend of affairs in the Near East—the writer of which while admitting the preposterous nature of the Greek demands and insisting on the abandonment of an opportunist policy, has the hardihood to assert that Smyrna must remain Greek and propounds the doctrine that "ground lost by the Turk in Europe is lost to him for ever." Strange!

Special attention among articles on India must be given to Mr. Stanley Rice's "The Passing of the Indian Civil Service" (Fortnightly Review). In this "swansong" of the old type of civil servant, Mr. Rice loses himself in panegyrics of the service and talks with sickening hypocrisy of the sacrifices of the I.C.S. and trots out again the oft-repeated plea of the "White Man's Burden." According to the writer nothing is too good for the Civil Servant, and the pay, pension and other emoluments of the "heaven born" service are more to him than the happiness of the Indian Nation and the claims of justice and humanity. He endeavours to evoke a frightful vision of an India denuded of the Civil Servant to give us the creeps. But our serenity is quite unruffled.

THE ART OF CONVERSATION.

HOW TO TALK CORRECTLY.—By Professor Duncan. (W. Foulsham and Co. Ltd.), London Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

India certainly is not the place where people are eager to cultivate the art of polica and accurate conversation in English. Amongst the educated classes, conversation is carried on partly in English and partly in the vernacular, and the King's English is murdered almost every time that a man opens his mouth to speak. Either the construtions of the sentence is wrong or inelegant, or the pronounciation faulty, or the emphasis wrongly laid. Very few indeed are the Indians whose diction and accent are both correct. But although the vulgar throng may be indifferent or blind to the beauties of the art of polite conversation, those who have a desire to be regarded as persons of culture, and those who have taken up one of the learned professions, especially that of instructing the raising generation in the English language, will do well to study Professor Duncan's Manual. We can promise them that it will prove both instructive and interesting.

It has been well said that "Inaccurate speaking and writing degrade a person, though weighed down with wealth and clothed in the most sumptuous attire." Their fate is the fate of St. Peter "Thy speech betrayeth thee." Those who desire to escape this fate and be regarded as well educated will do well to buy this little guide, and if they are persons of common intelligence, by study and perseverance in practice they will learn to avoid most of the gross errors which Mar the speech of many people and it will enable them to use the noble English tongue with correctness and elegance.

In the matter of correct pronunciation and accent, however, close association with Englishmen is absolutely necessary but these people must be of the right kind or it may result in something like the following:—

"Do you drink Hale in your country an English Cockney asked of an American. "No," the latter replied; "We drink thunder and lightning!"

The English language is the richest inheritance of Englishmen. They have every reason to be proud of it and those who love it and desire to use it ought to labour with the greatest assiduity to perfect themselves in its use. The fact that it is so badly written and spoken is not due to any inherent difficulty in the language itself but to the neglect of the study of it systematically and the imperfect and erroneous methods of teaching it.

Professor Duncan's little book is not a dry-as-dust compendium of rules but is interspersed with most interesting quotations and anecdotes, e.g., take the following from the chapter on Modulation:—

When Patrick Henry the worthy *patriot* (who gave the first *impulse* to the ball of the *Revolution*) introduced his celebrated resolution on the *Stamp* Act; in the Virginia House of Burgesses, in 1765, as he discanted on the *tyranny* of that obnoxious Act, exclaimed, "*Caesar* had his *Brutus;* Charles the *First*, his *Cromwell;* and George the Third"—"*Treason!*"—cried the *Speaker;* "*treason, treason,* TREASON" re-echoed from every part of the House. It was one of those *trying* moments which are deceisive of *character;* but Henry *faltered* not for an *instant;* and rising to a *logical* attitude, and fixing on the *speaker* an eye flashing with fire, continued—"may PROFIT by these *examples;* if *this* be *treason,* make the *most* of it."

No one need despair of acquiring this art of polite and accurate conversation, writing and reading correct spelling and pronunciation. Professor Duncan informs us that Curran, a celebrated *Irish* orator, presents us with a signal instance of what can be accomplished by *assiduity* and *perseverance;* his enunciation was so *precipitate* and *confused,* that he was called "*stuttering Jack Curran.*" To overcome his numerous defects, he devoted a portion of everyday to reading and reciting aloud, slowly and distinctly, some of the most eloquent extracts in our language, and his success was so complete, that among his excellences as a speaker was the clearness of his articulation and an appropriate intonation that melodized every sentence.

We need hardly say anything more about this useful little book. It will richly repay those who make a careful study of it.

GANDHI

Written after hearing the Sermon of Rev. John Haynes Holmes "The World Significance of Mahatma Gandhi."

Who is it walks across the world to-day?
A Christ or Buddha on the common way—
This man of peace through whom all India
Draws breathlessly near to the enternal will?
Hush, what if on our earth is born again
A leader who shall conquer by the sign
Of one who went strange ways in Nazareth?

* * * *

Who is it sits within his prison cell
The while his spirit goes astride the world?
This age-fulfilling one through whom speak out
The Vedas and Upanishads—who went
Naked and hungry forth to find the place
Where human woe is deepest and to feel
The bitterest grief of India's tragic land?
Whose is this peace that challenges a world,
That calls divine resistance to a will
No man upholds? Whose is this voice
Through whom the Orient comes articulate?
Whose love is this that is an unsheathed sword
To pierce the body of hypocrisy?
Whose silence this that calls across the world?

* * * *

In this strange leader are all races met;
In his heart East and West are one immortally;
Through him love sounds her clarion endlessly
To millions prostrate who have lain agelong
Beneath the oppressor's heel—unwearied saint
Who gives them back the ancient memory
Of a great dawn, a lost inheritance.

* * * *

In his deep prison there in India
Somehow abreast with sun and sky he waits.
What if again a Christ is crucified
By some reluctant Pilate—if again
The blind enact their old Gethsemane?

* * * *

Tread softly, world, perhaps a Christ leads on
To-day in India.

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